

64 slice CT Angiography



Lidija Veljanovska, MD

Special hospital for surgery diseases

“Filip II”

March, 2009



Cardiosurgery - Skopje



64 CT ANGIOGRAPHY

- Non invasive procedure, comfortable for the patient
- Great spatial and temporal resolution, slice thickness - 0,625 mm (provide excellent details that allow identification of vascular anomalies and different pathological entities)
- 3D post-processing
- Method of choice for emergency cases

(dissection, trauma)



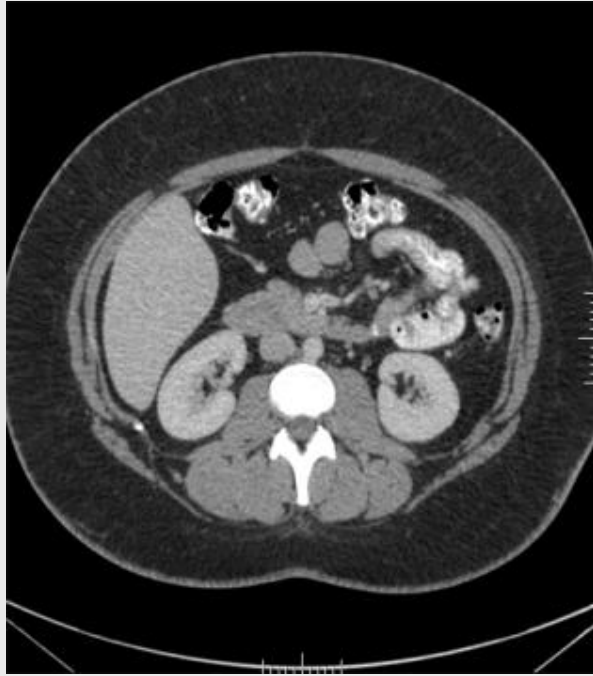
CT ANGIOGRAPHY- INDICATIONS

- Vascular anomalies
- Trauma-rupture, stenosis, occlusion
- Pathological vascularisation of the tumors
- Aneurysmatal disease and dissection of the aorta
- Aneurysmatal disease of intracranial vessels
- Planing - interventions, stenting or vascular surgery
- Postinterventional follow up (grafts, stents)

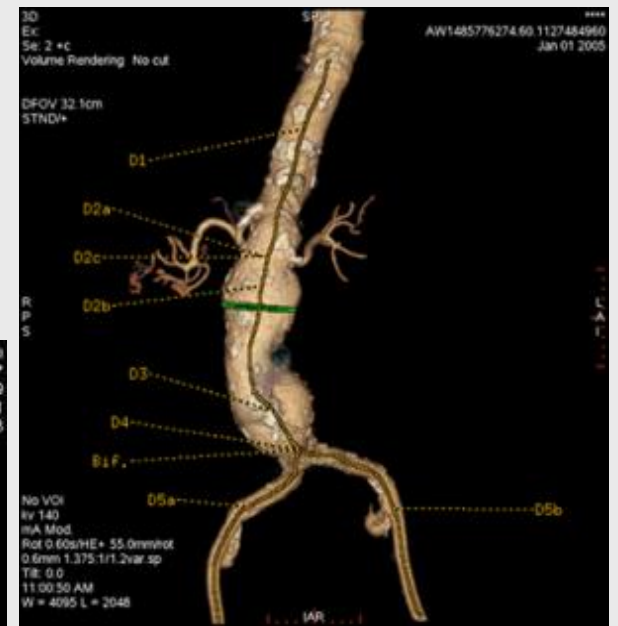
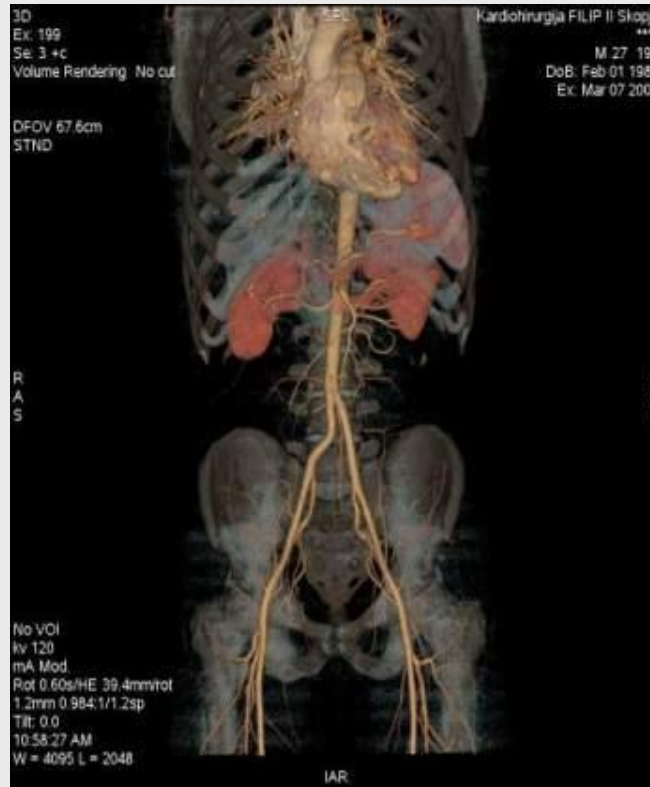
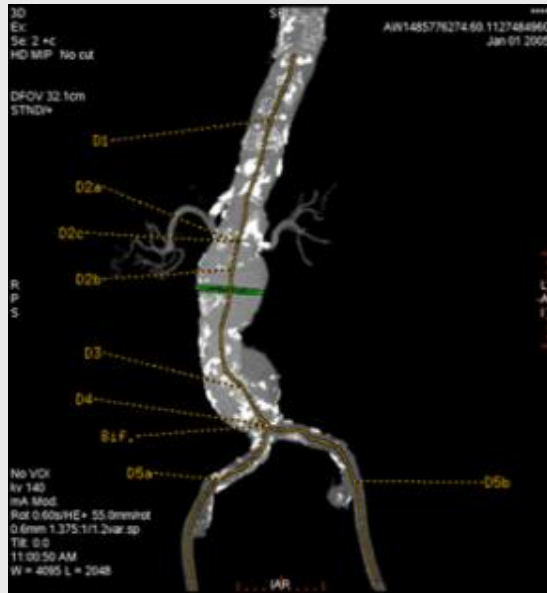




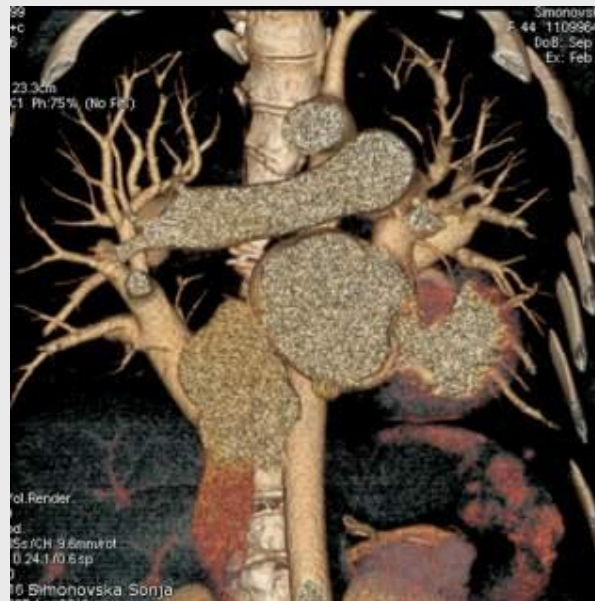
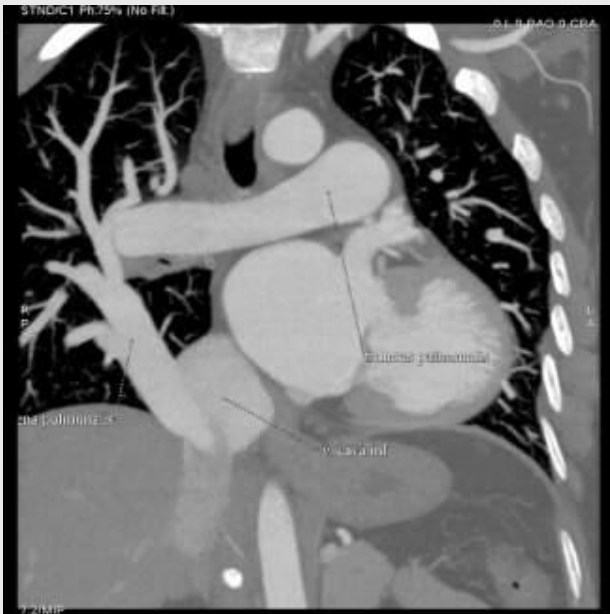
Aorta



Aorta



Congenital anomalies — scimitar syndrome



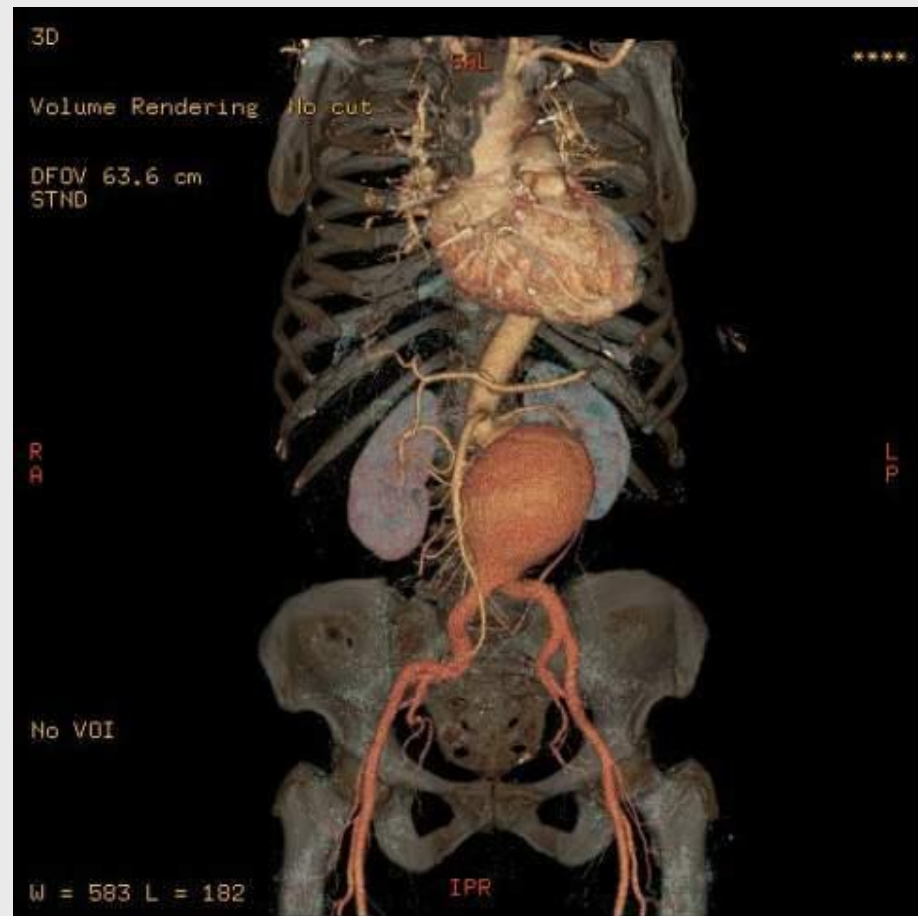
Congenital anomalies, vascular ring



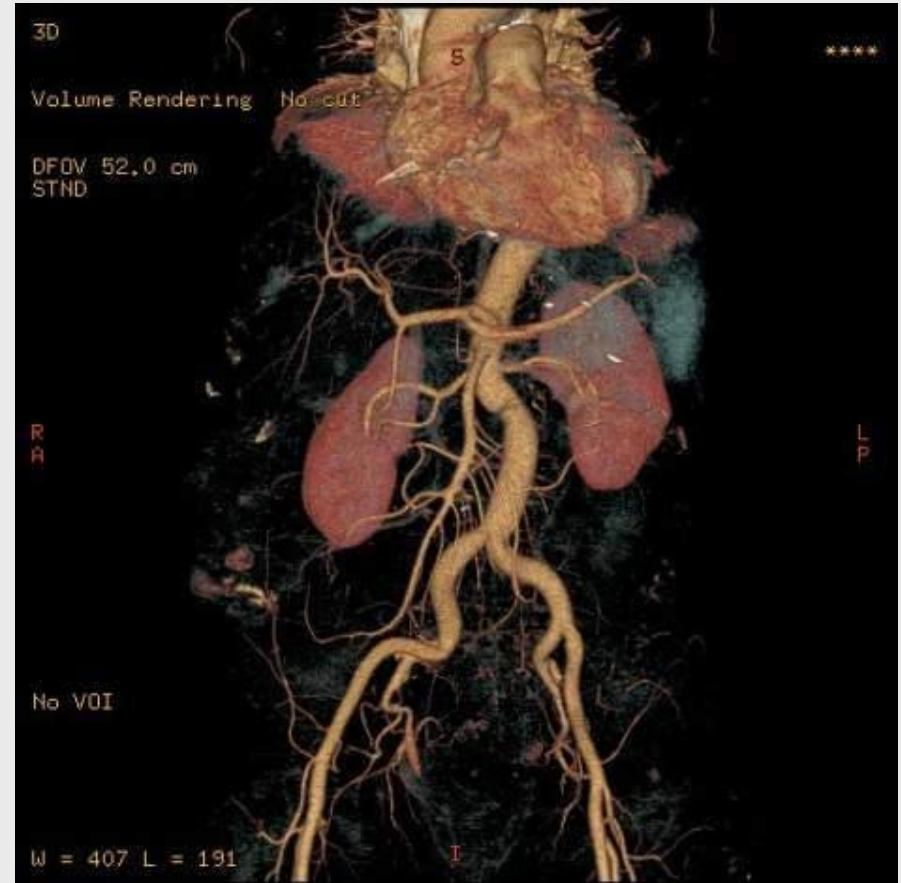
Congenital anomalies, coarctation



Abdominal Aorta – Infrarenal Aneurysm



Abdominal Aorta – Infrarenal Aneurysm



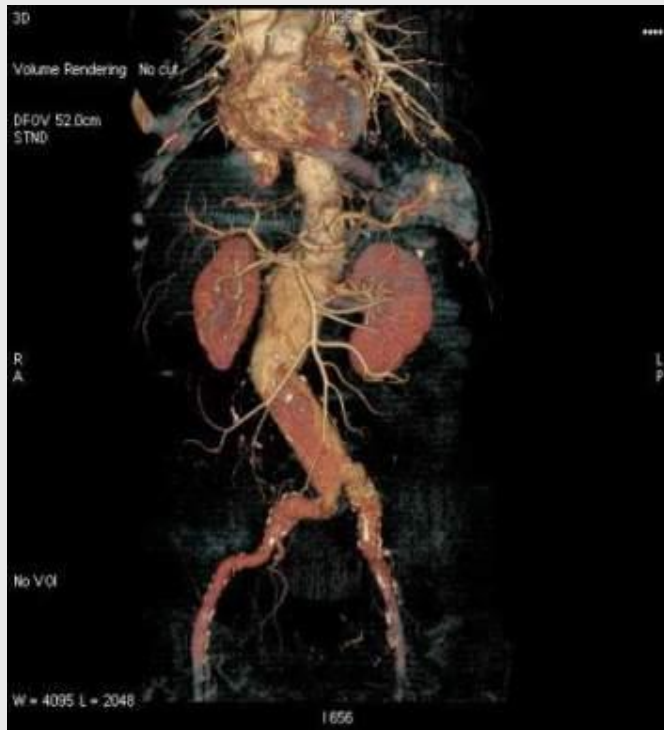
Abdominal Aorta – Infrarenal Aneurysm



Toracoabdominal aneurysm



Thoracoabdominal aneurysm



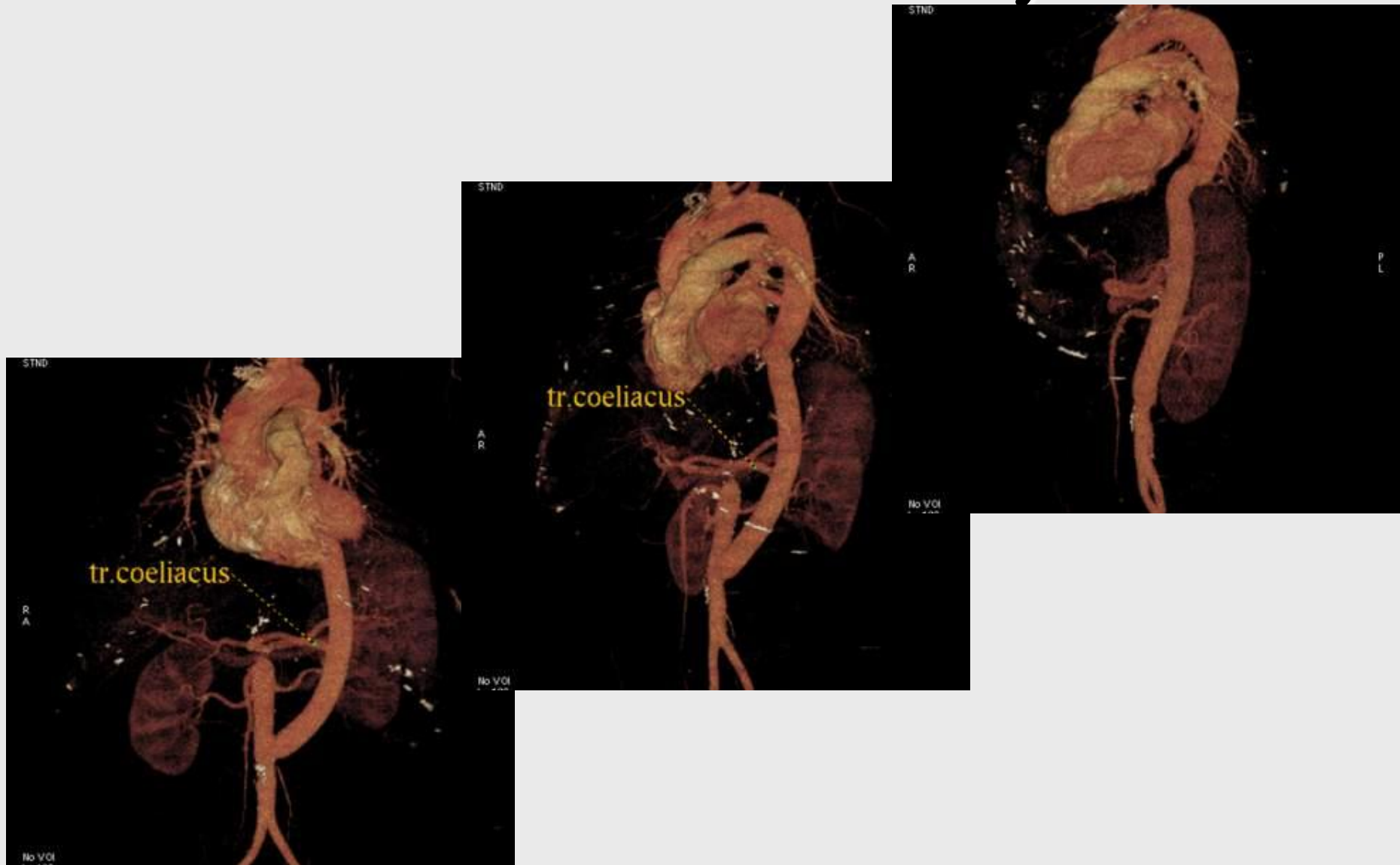
Thoracoabdominal aneurysm



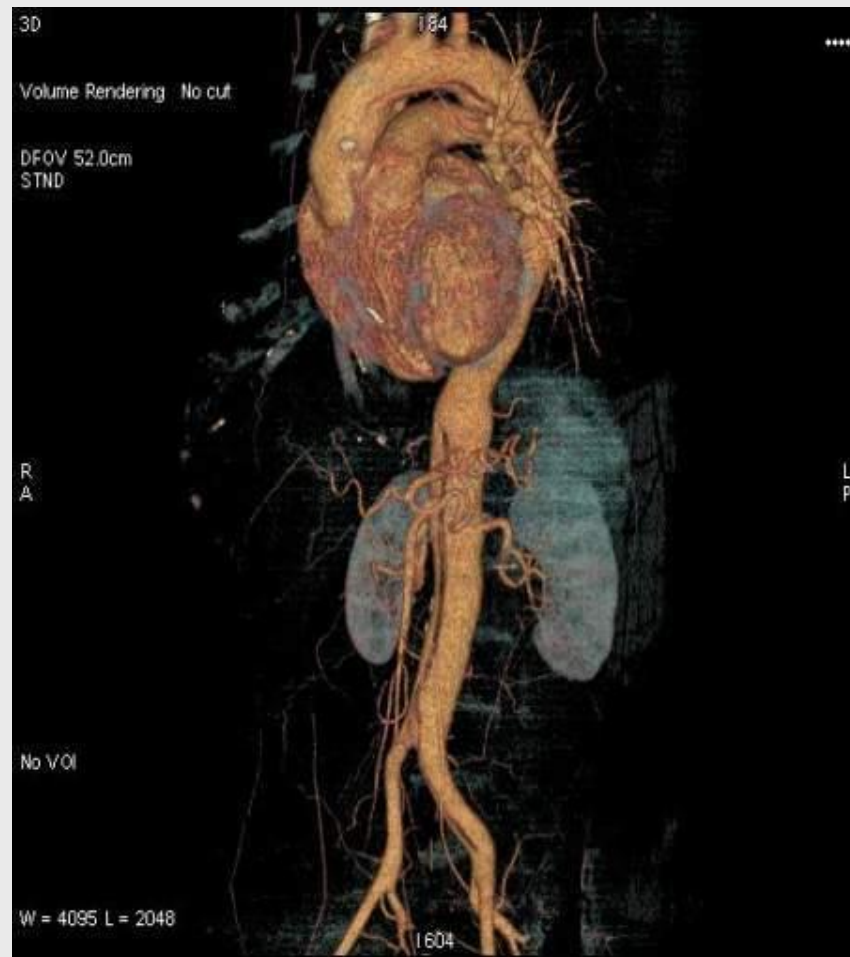
Cardiosurgery - Skopje



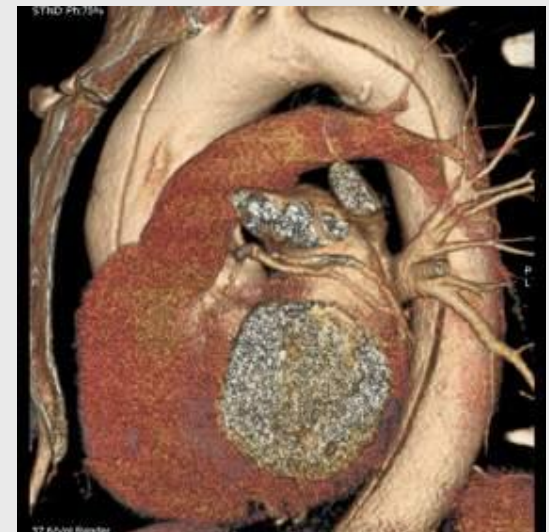
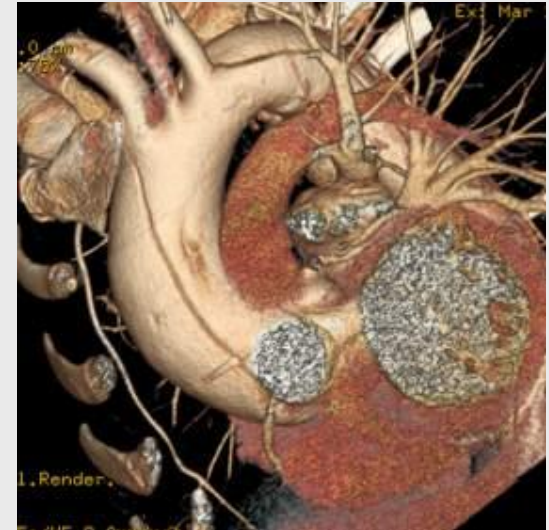
Thoracoabdominal aneurysm



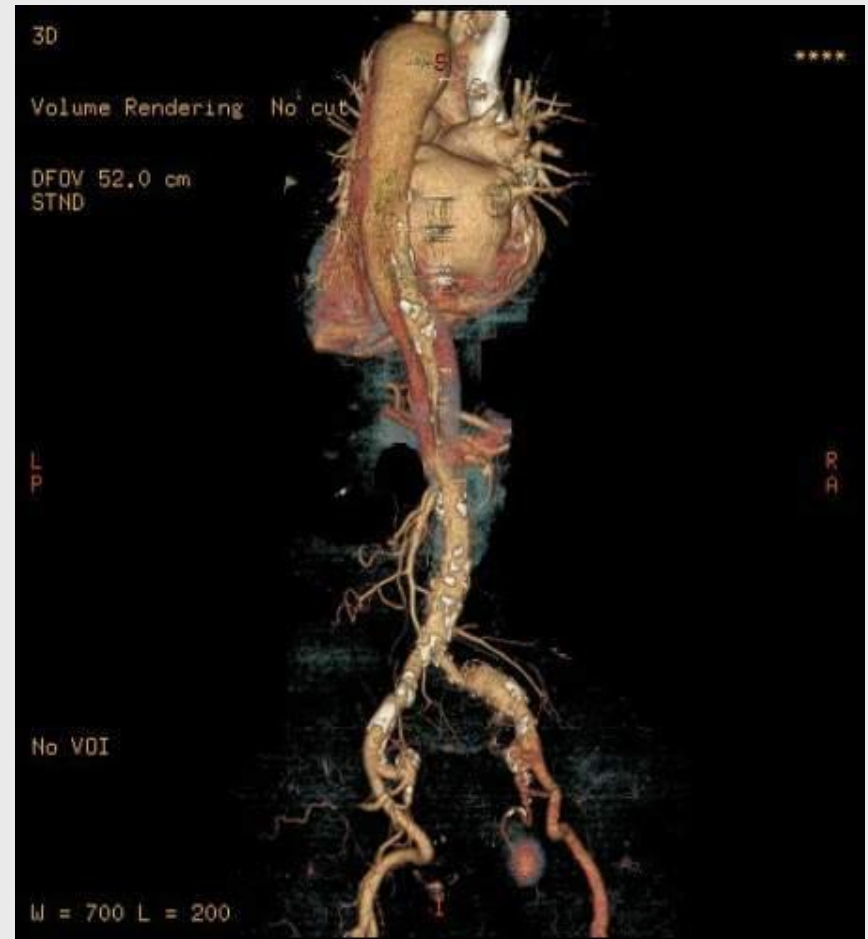
Dissection Stanford A

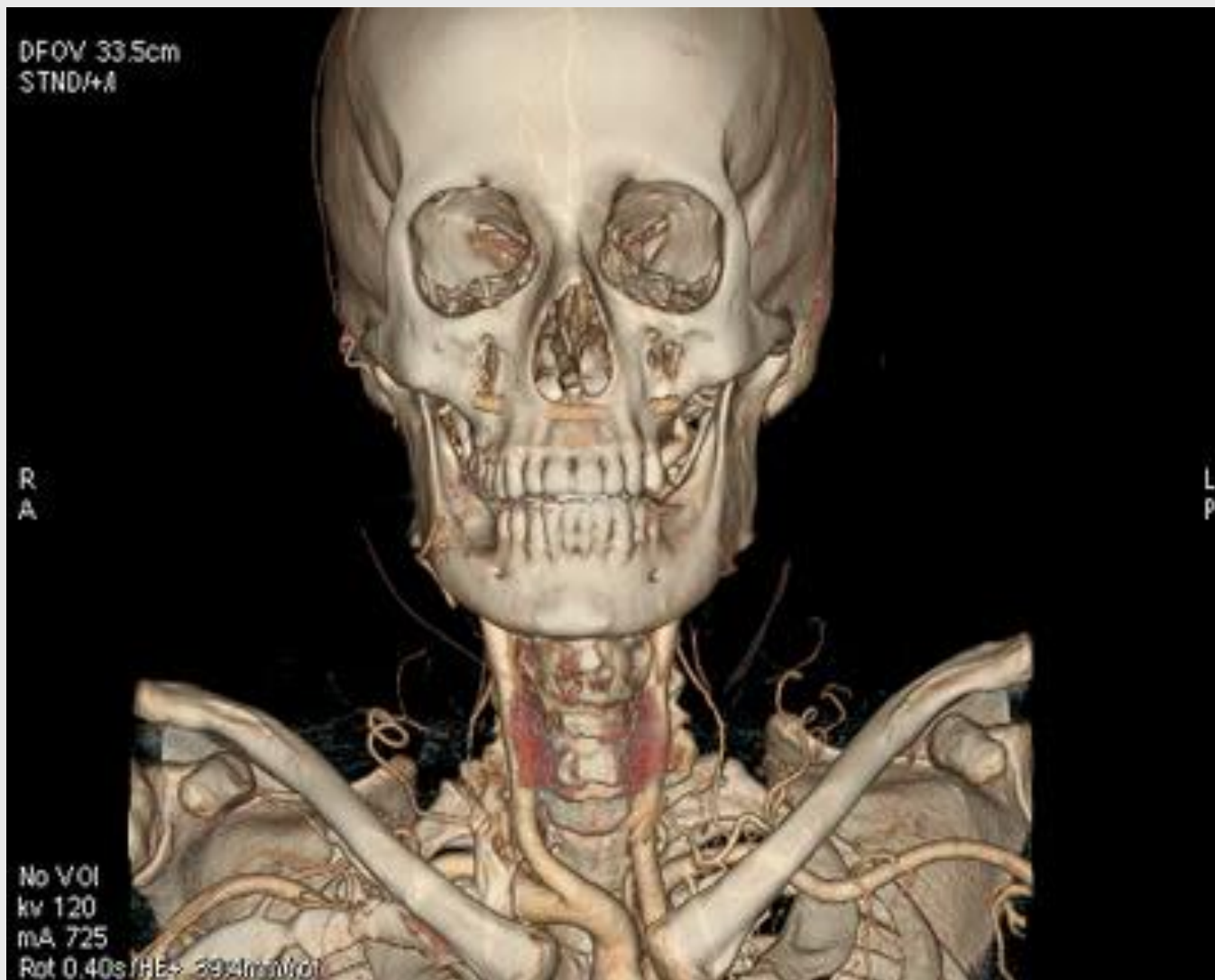


Dissection Stanford A

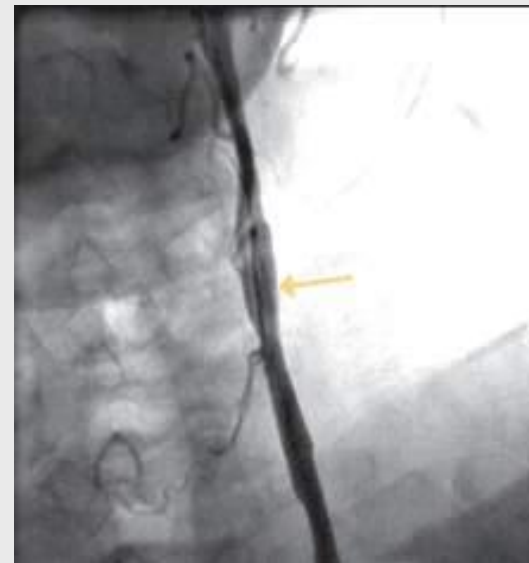


Dissection Stanford B

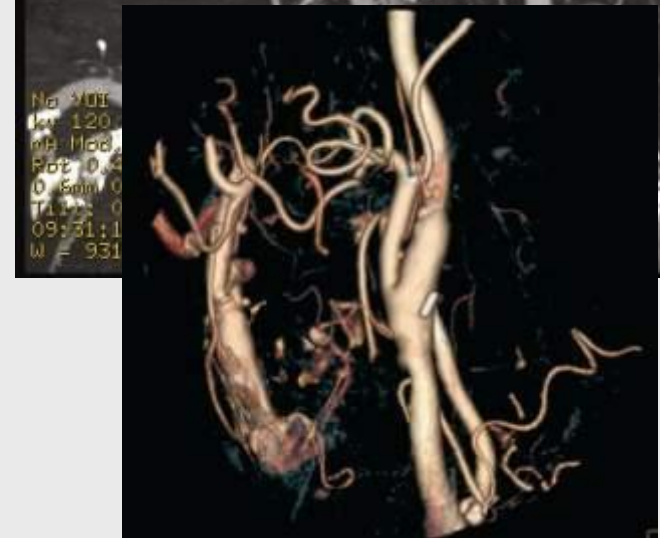
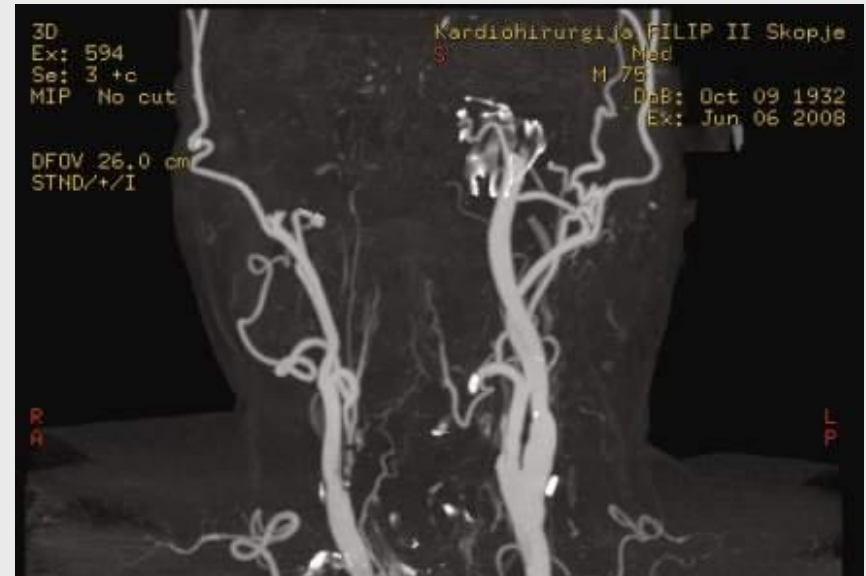
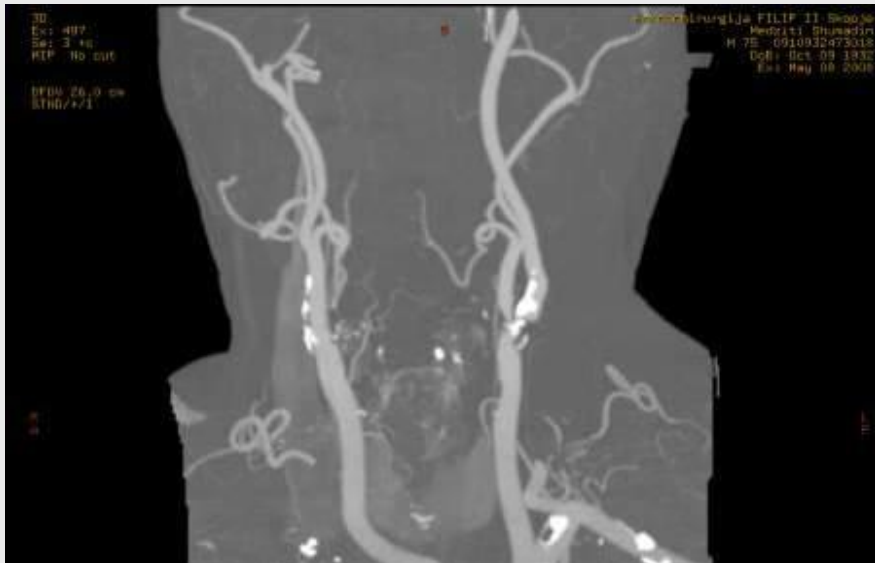




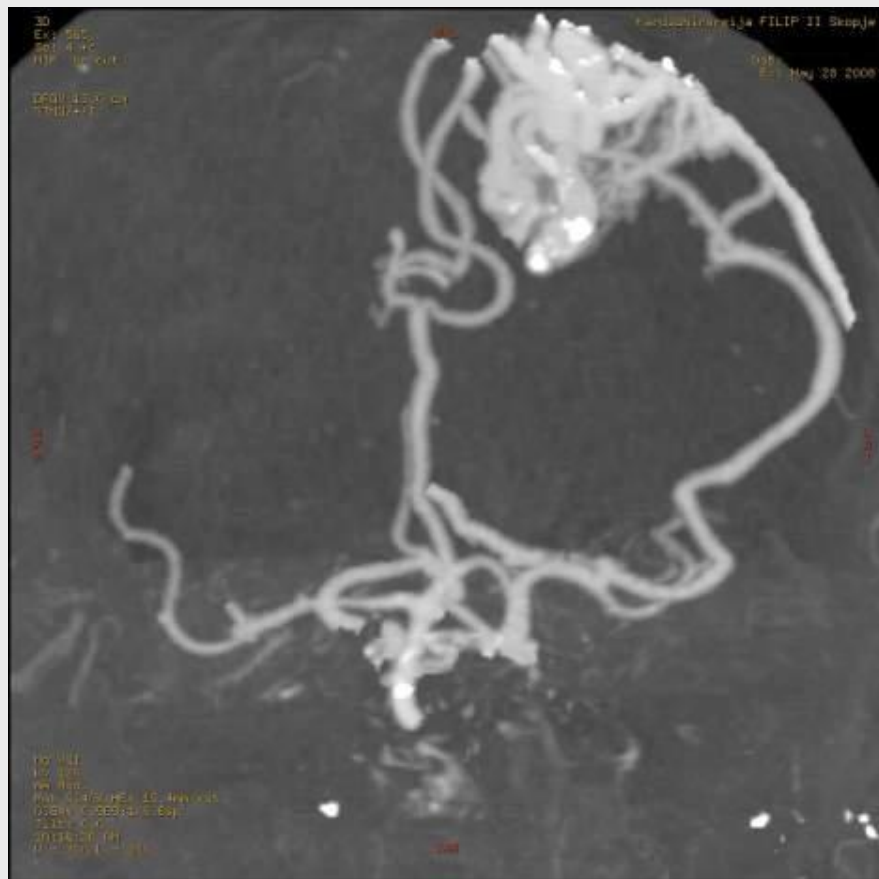
Carotid arteries



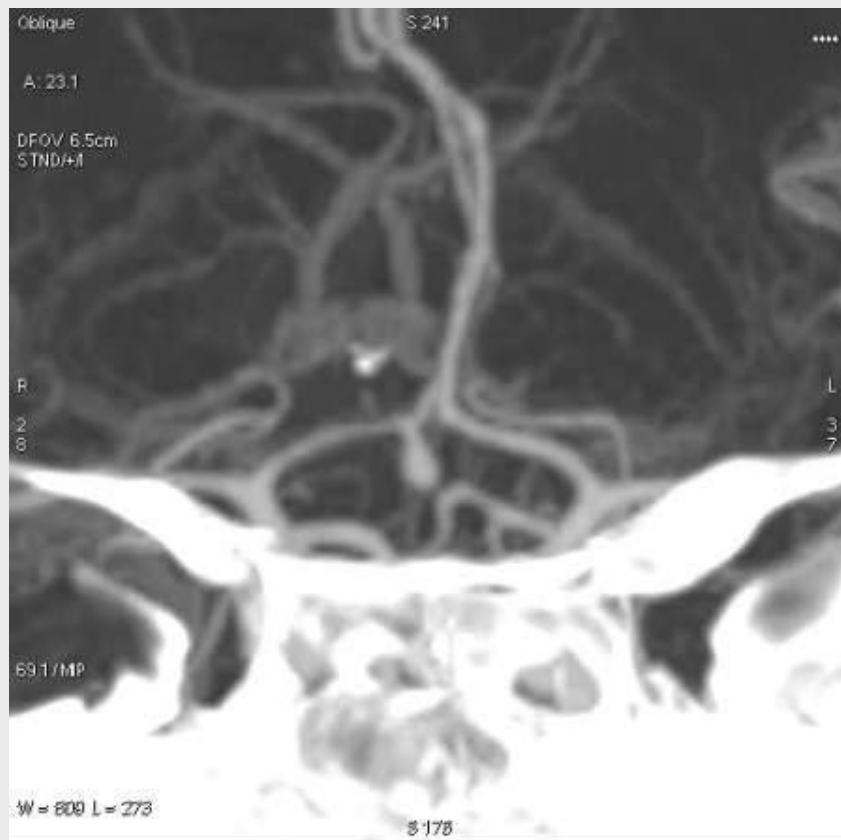
Carotid arteries



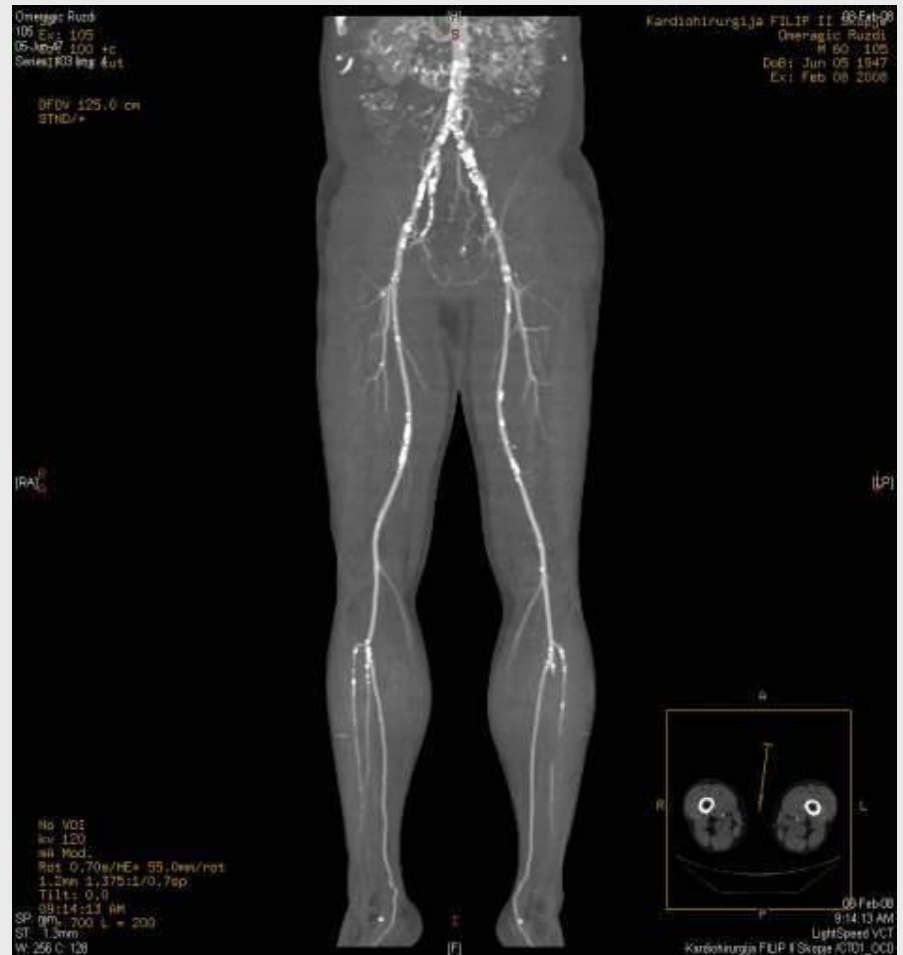
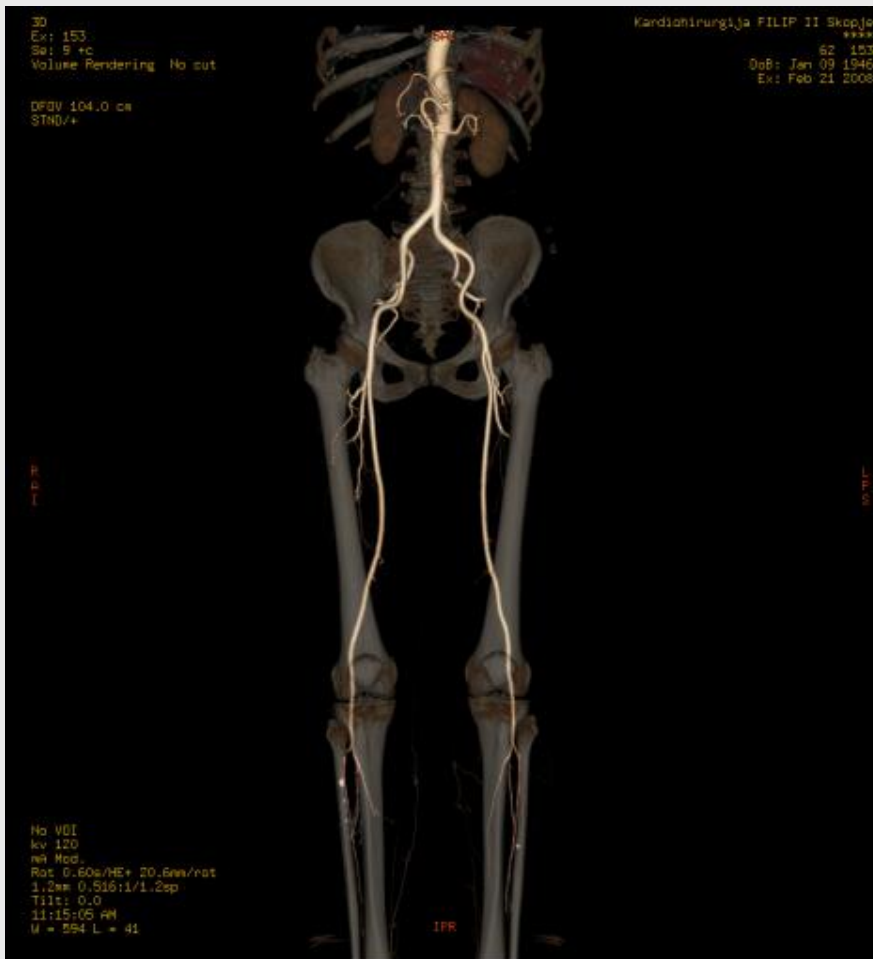
Intracranial vessels

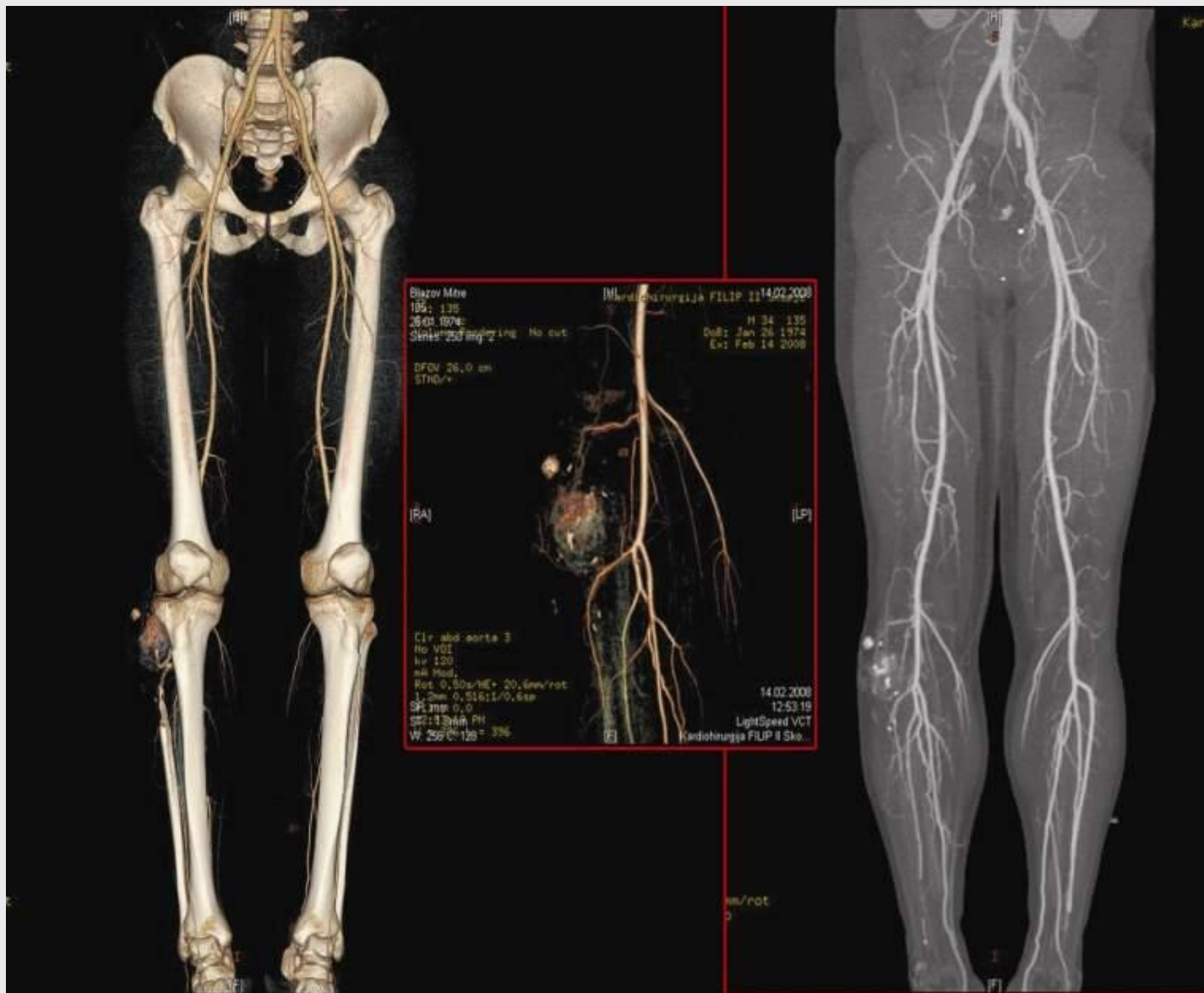


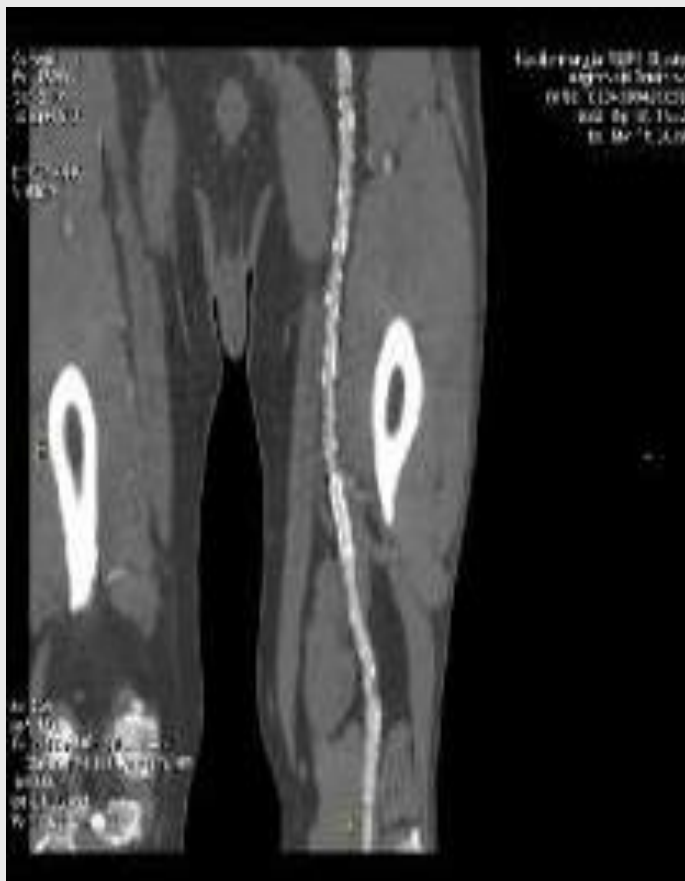
Intracranial vessels



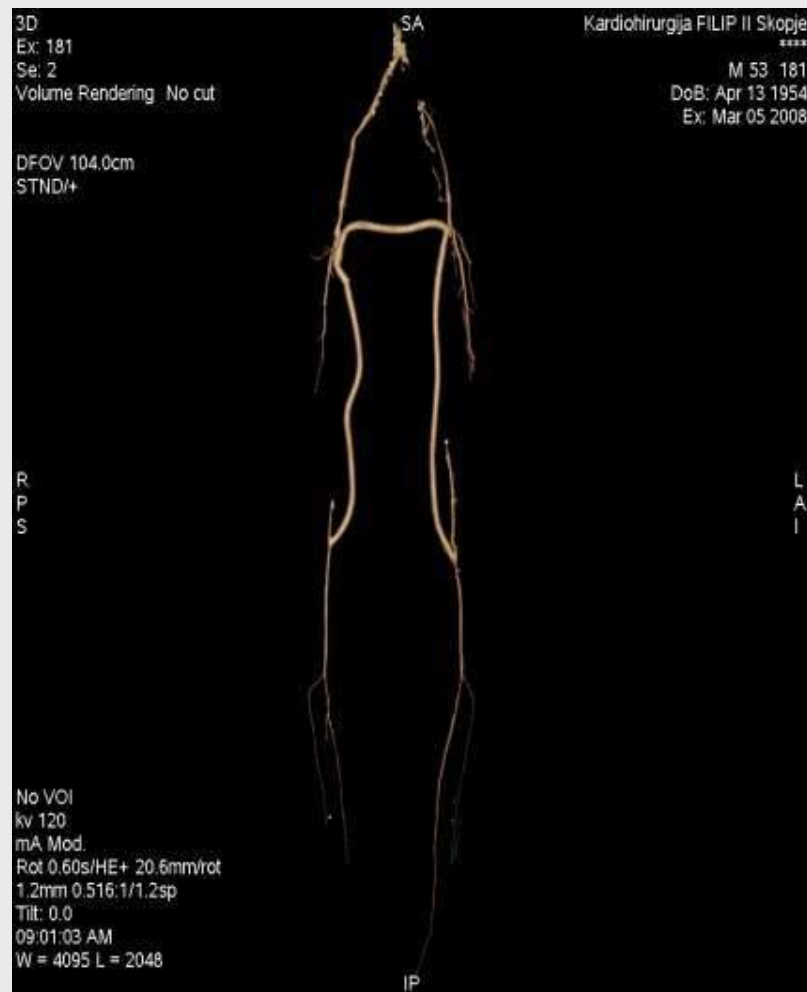
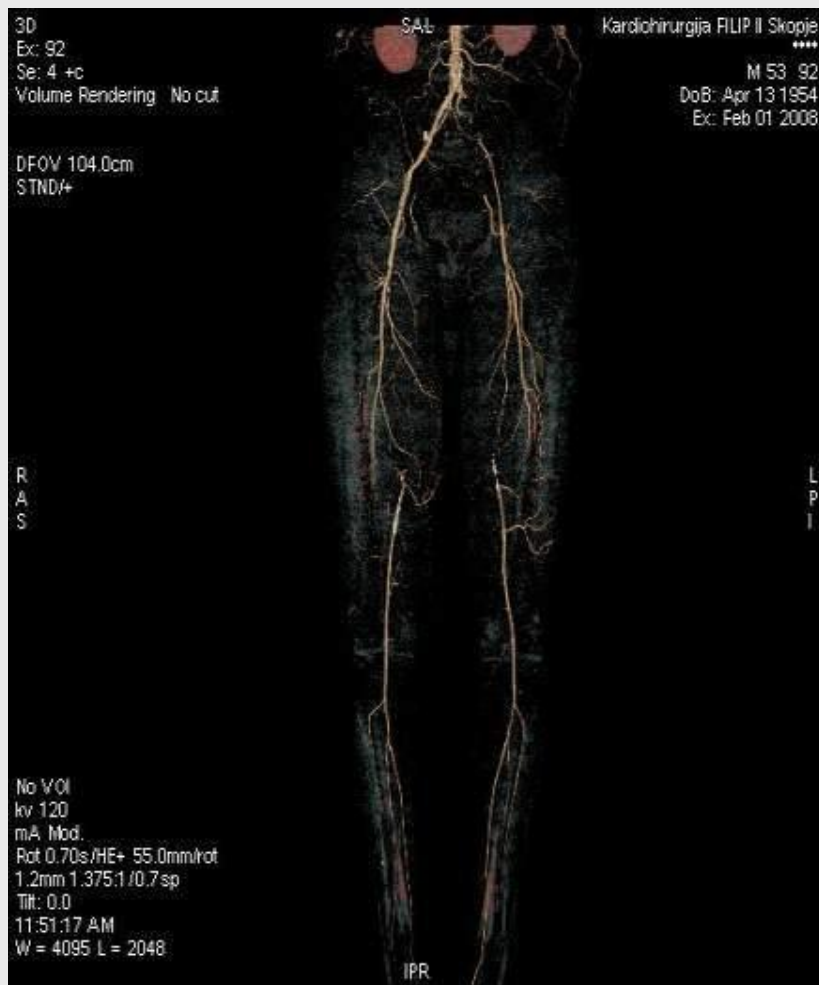
CT Angiography of the Lower Extremities



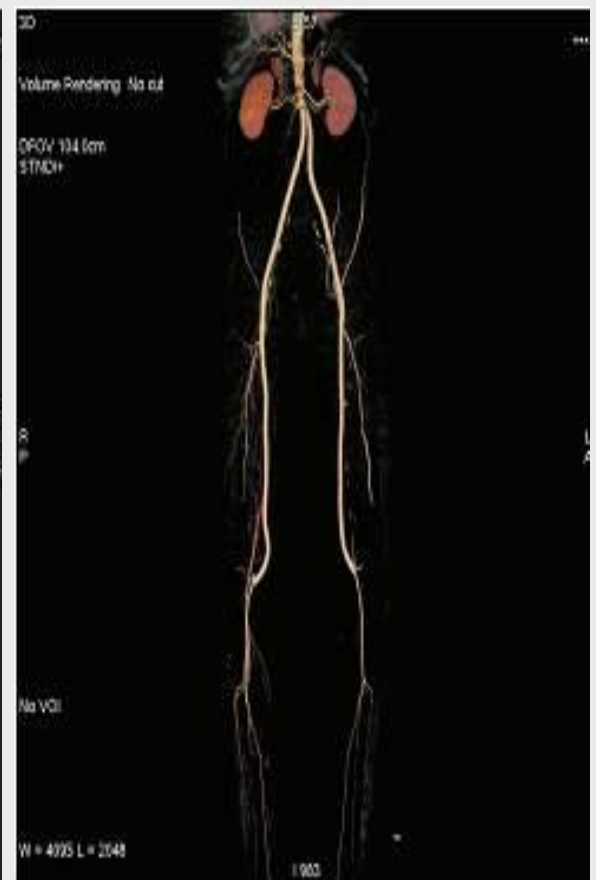




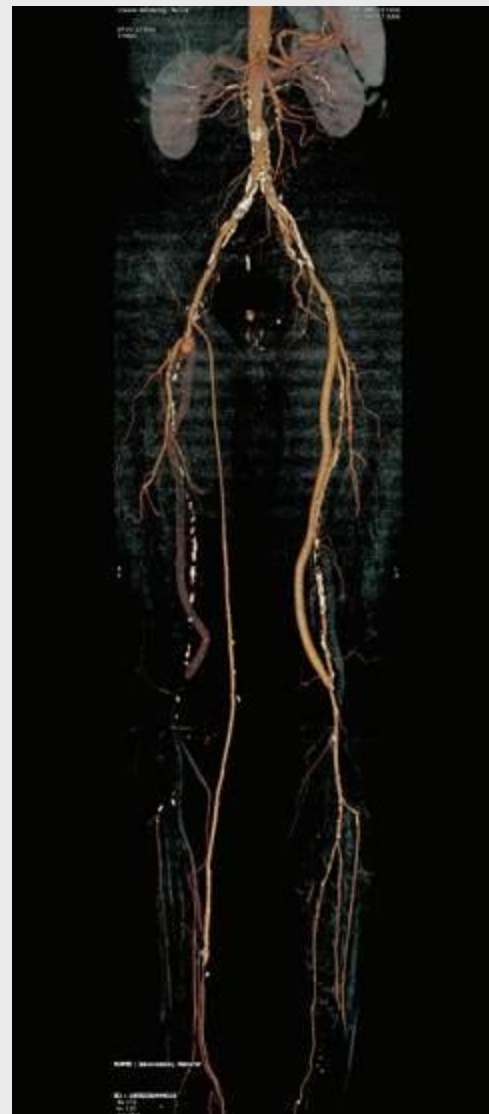
CT Angiography of the Lower Extremities



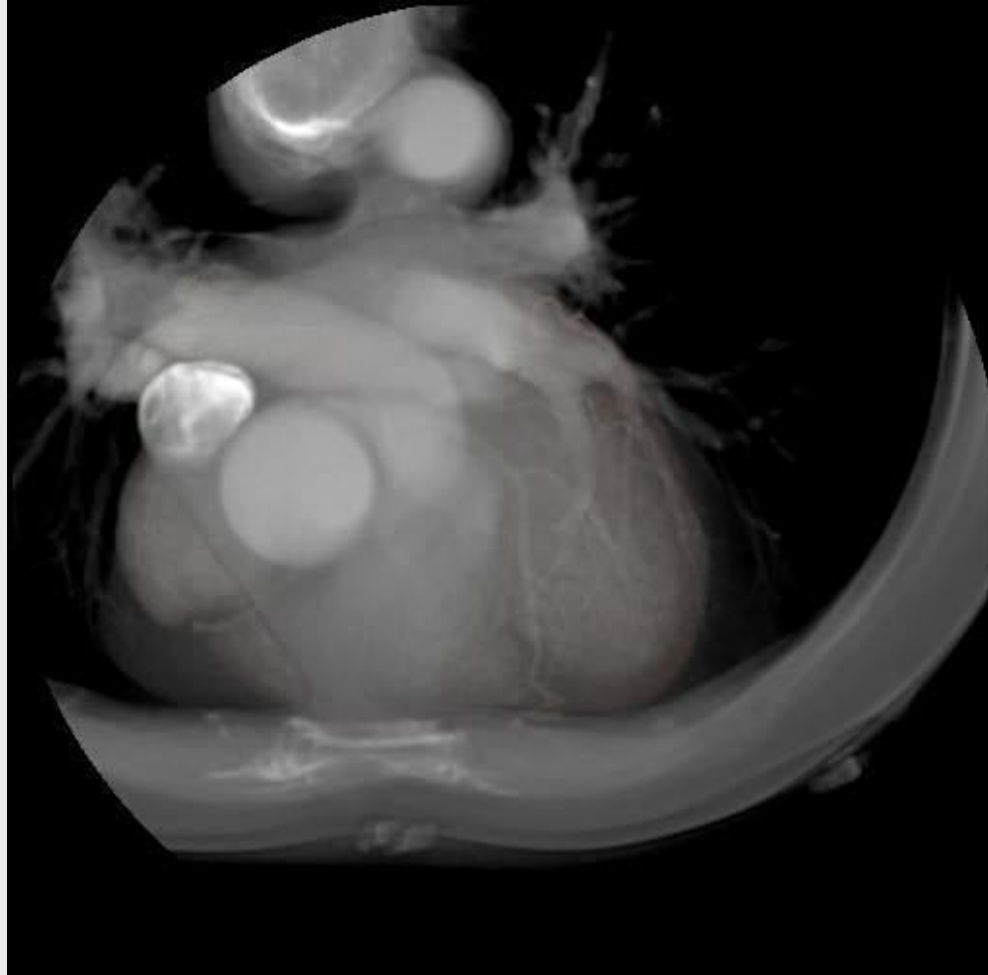
Syndrome Leriche







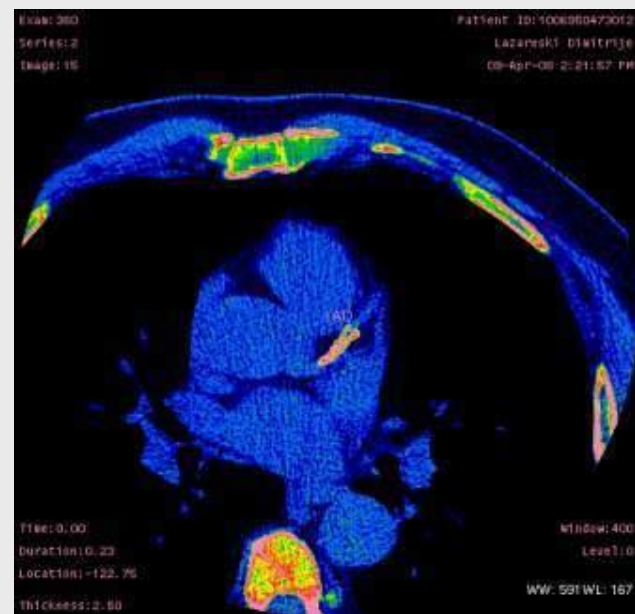
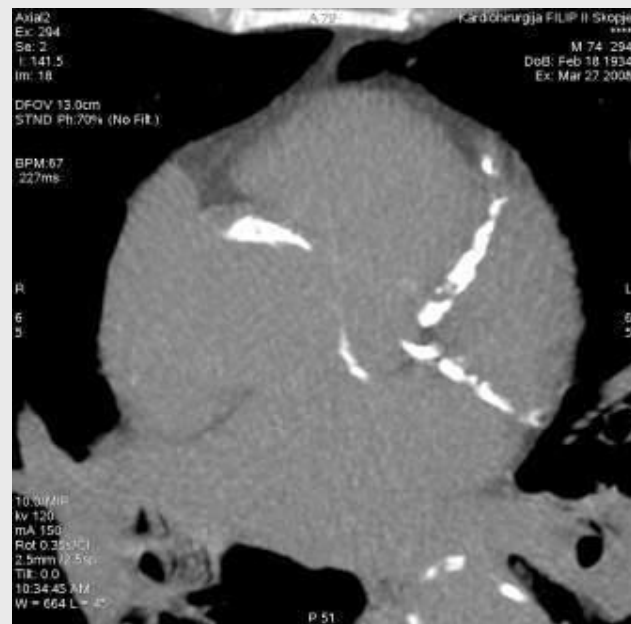
64 CARDIAC CT



64 CARDIAC CT - Indications

- Detection of CAD for a patient with atypical chest pain/angina
- Evaluation of suspected coronary anomalies before/after cath lab
- Coronary assessment before cardiac & vascular surgery
- Triple Rule Out (aortic dissection, PE, CAD)
- Stent & CABG follow-up





Cardiosurgery - Skopje



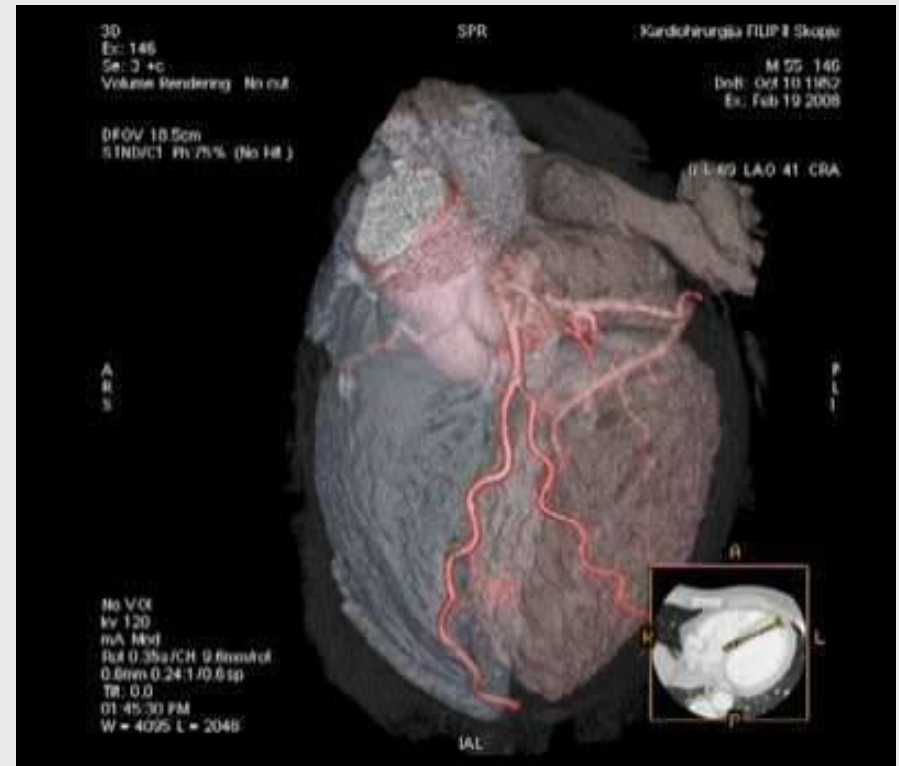
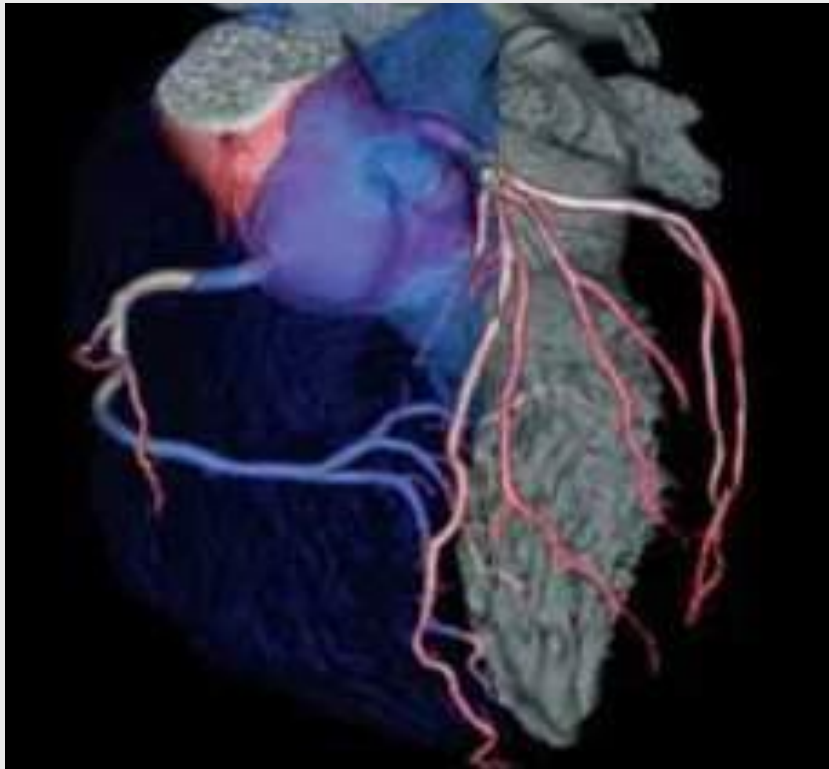
**RCA
& PDA**

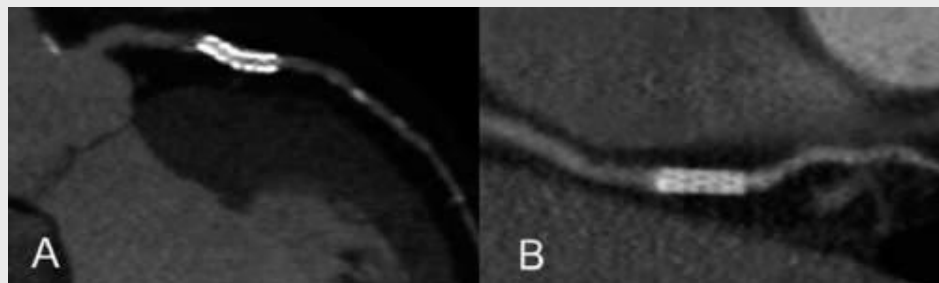
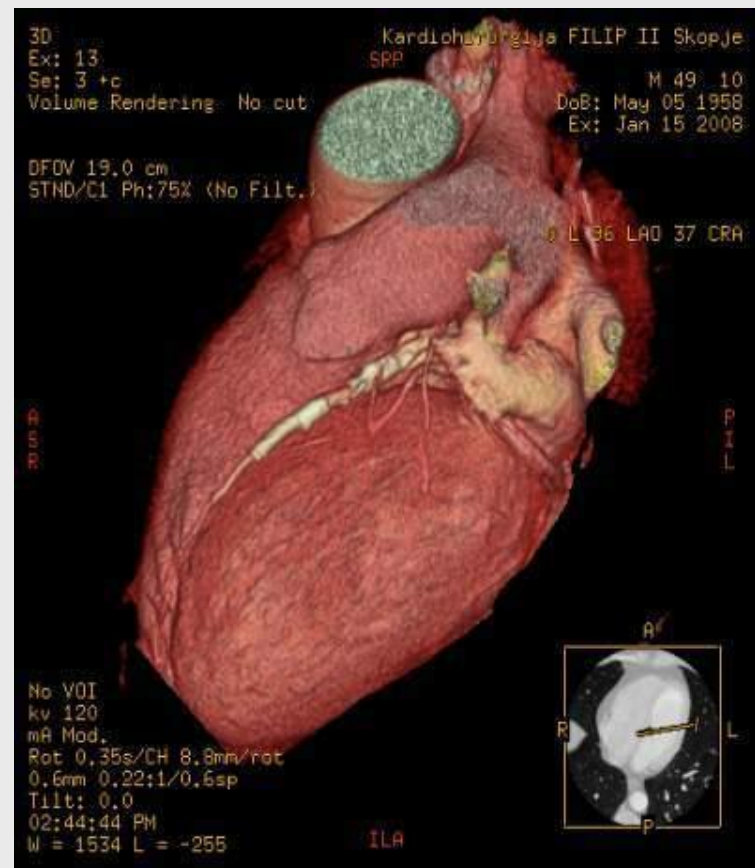
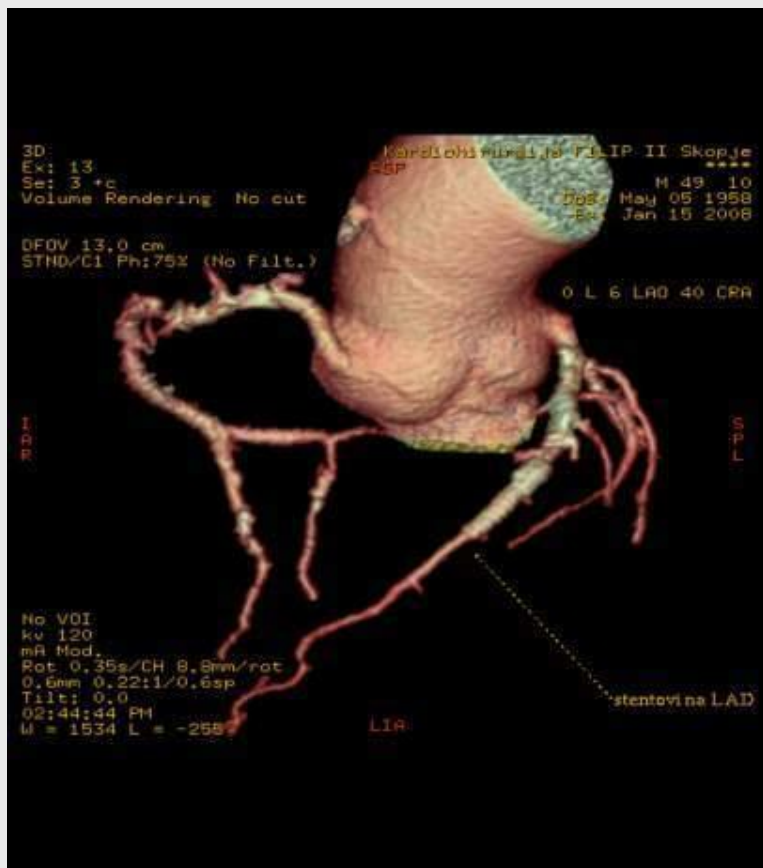
LAD

LMB3

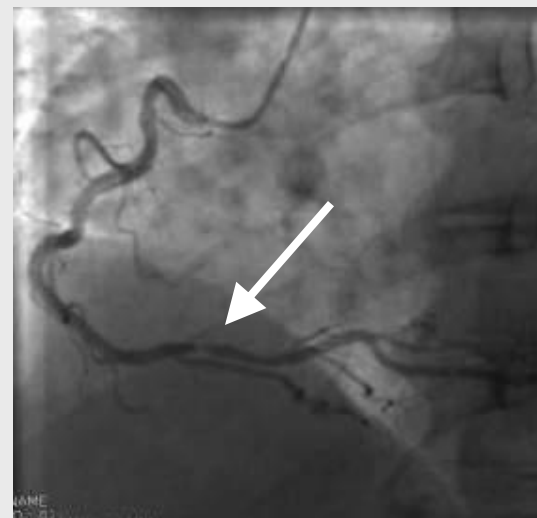
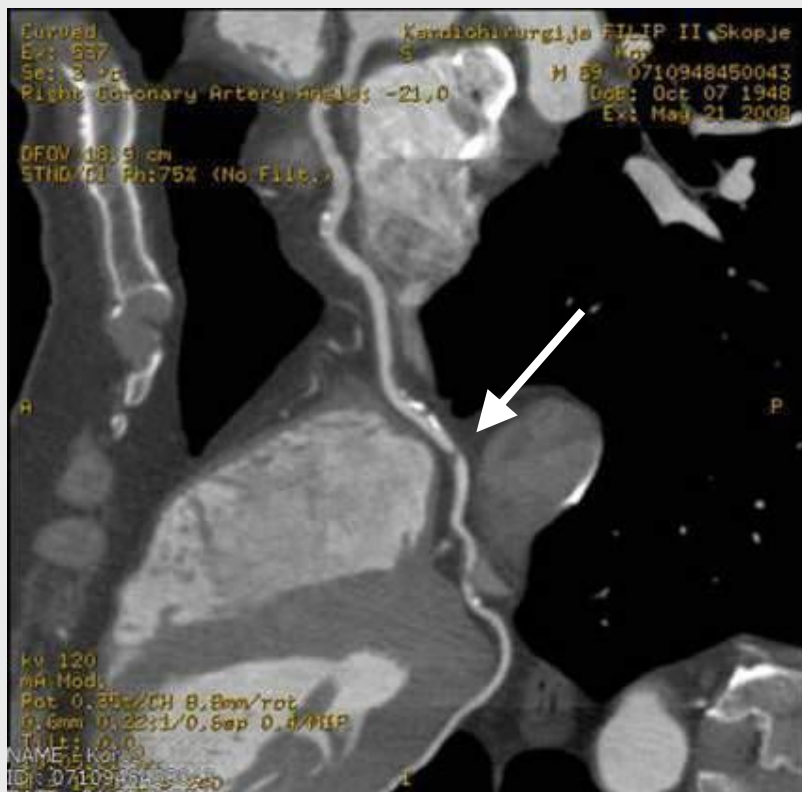


Cardiac Transparency

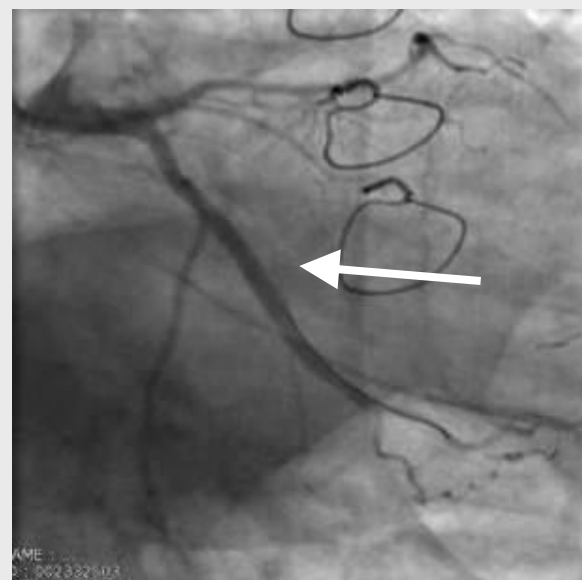
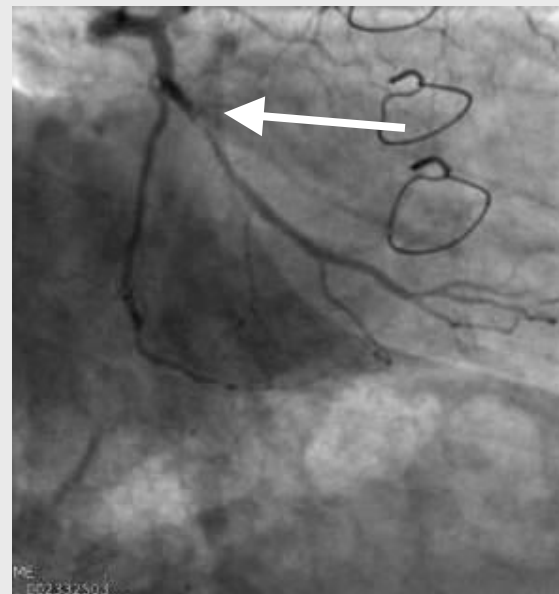




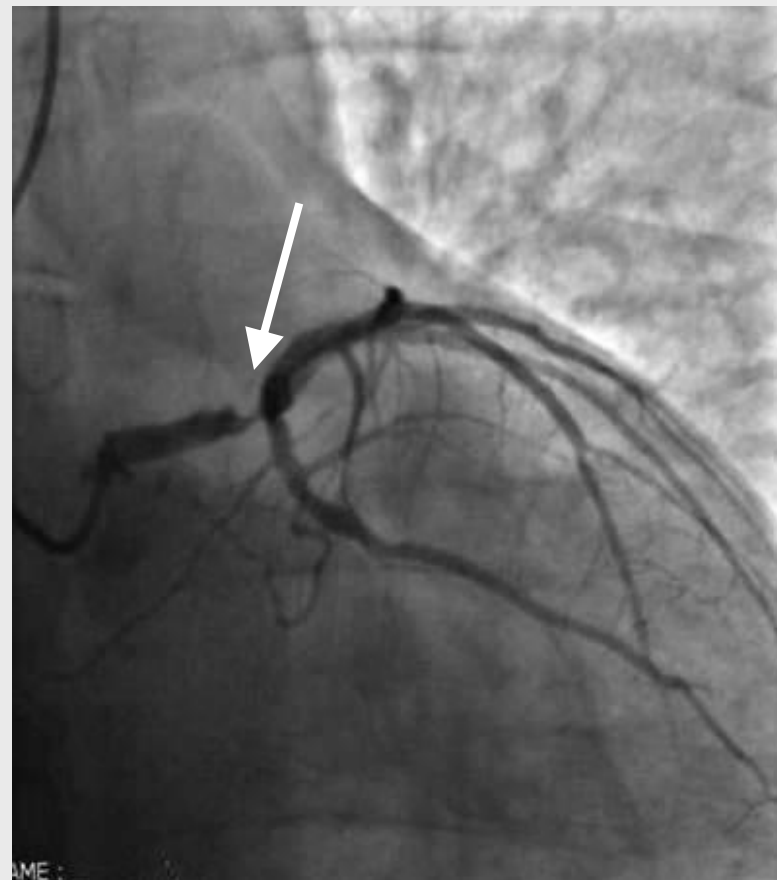
Stent RCA



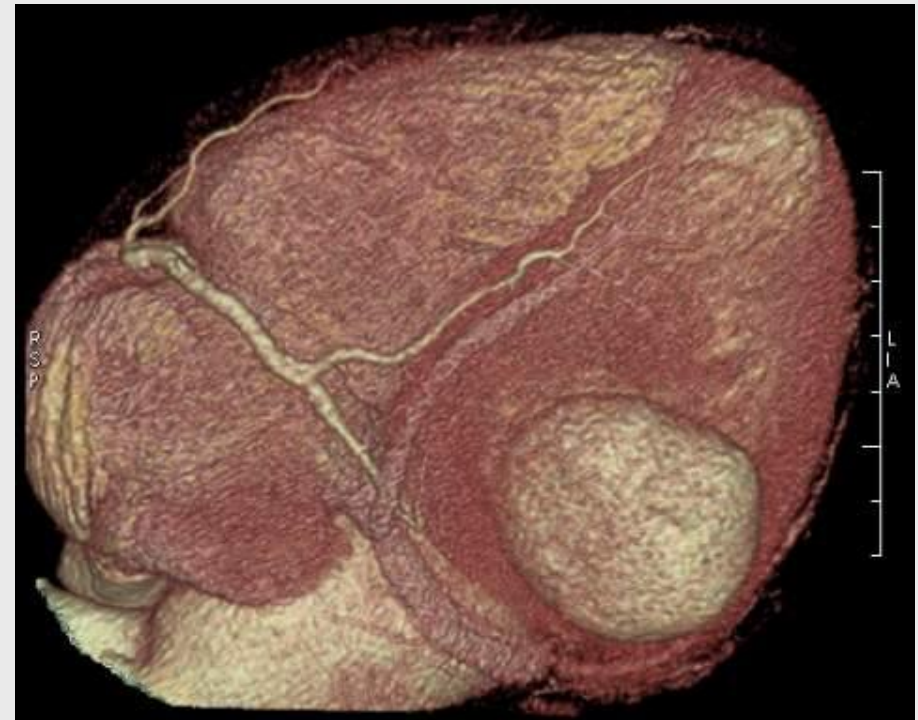
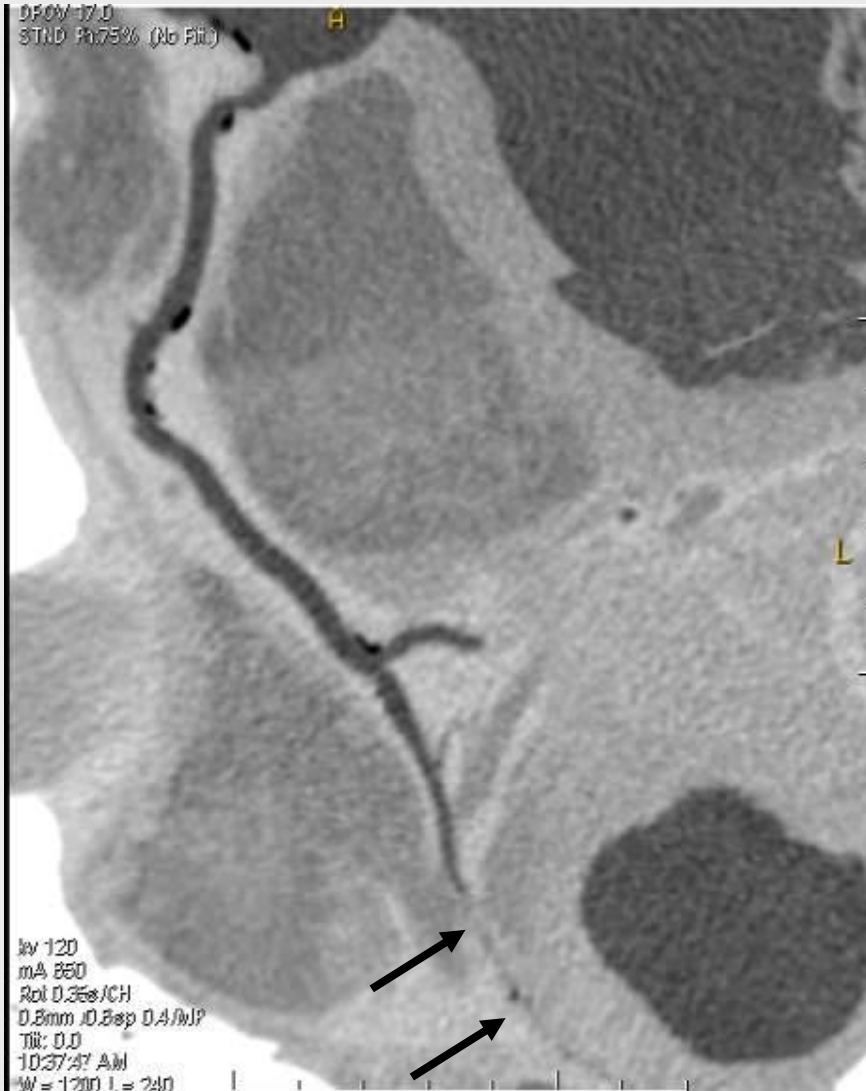
Stent Lcx



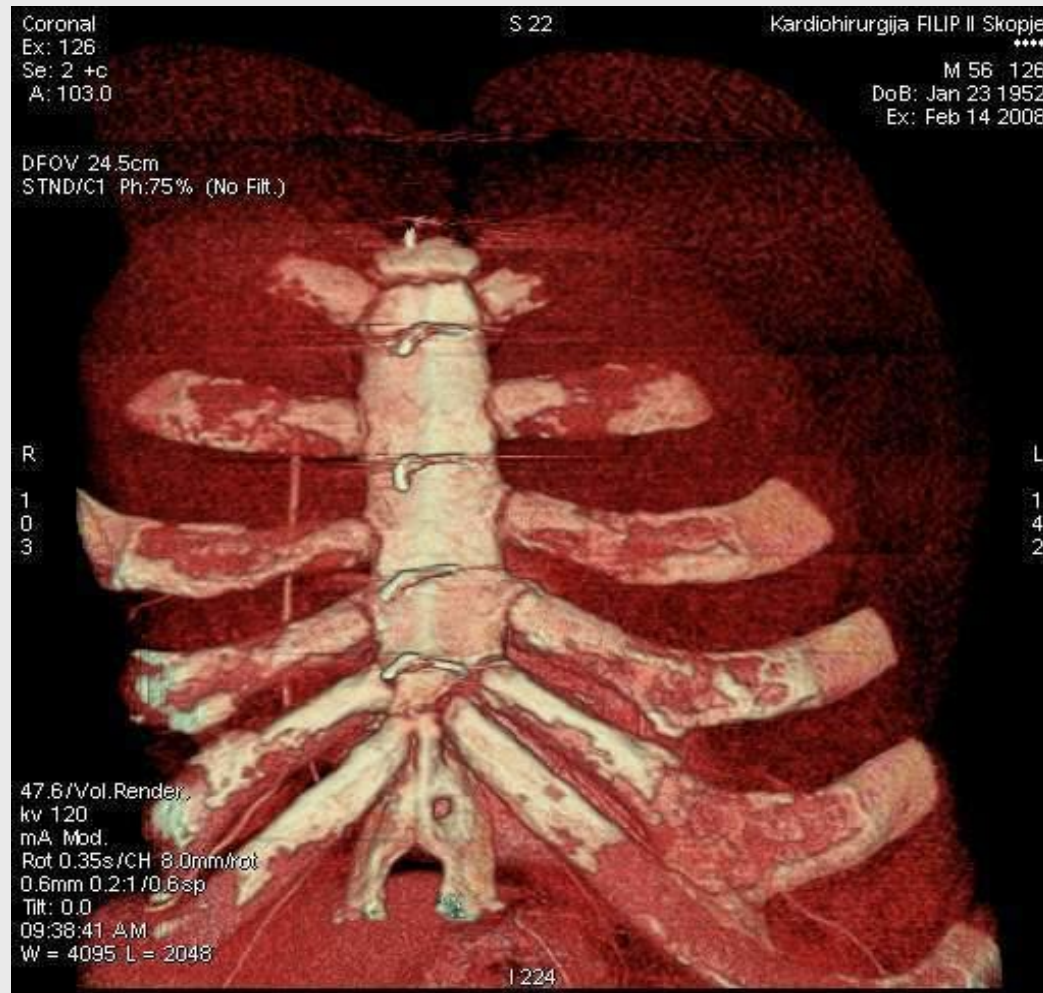
LMN



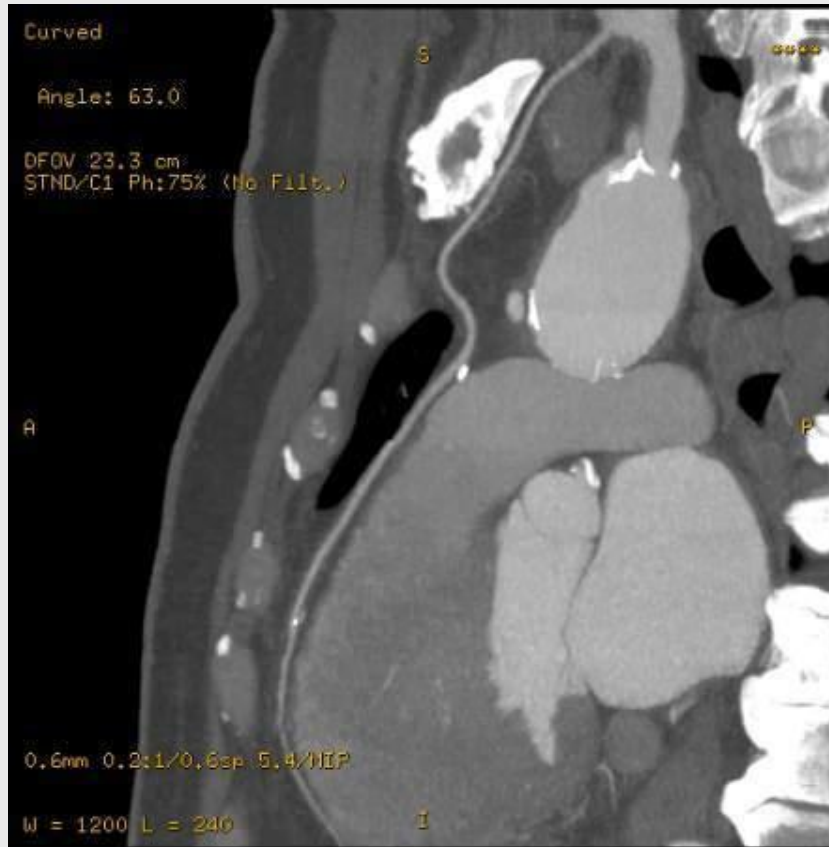
Distal PLB occlusion + Infero basal aneurysm



CT angiography is a non invasive alternative to Cath Lab in CABG follow up



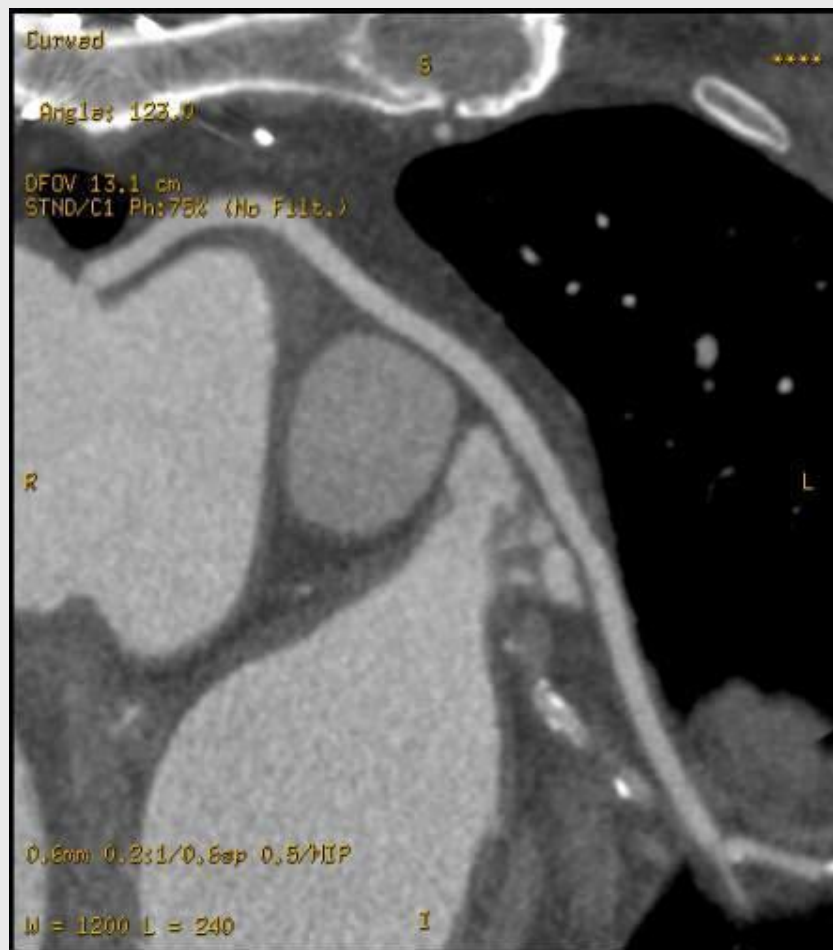
Arterial bypass

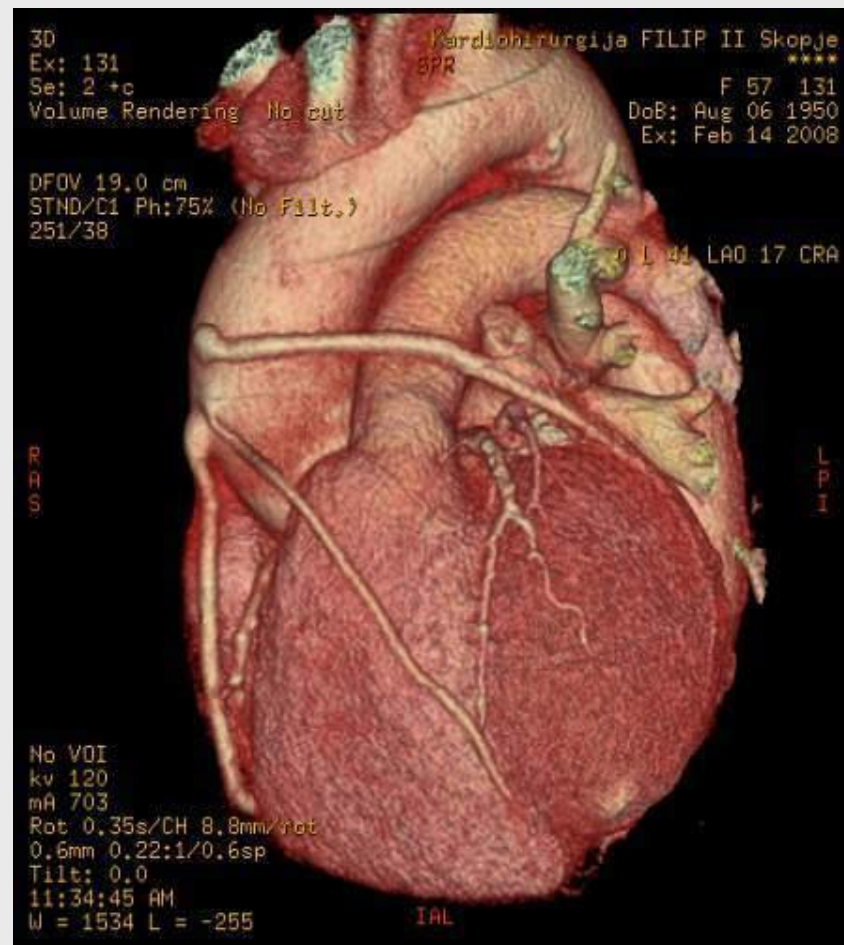
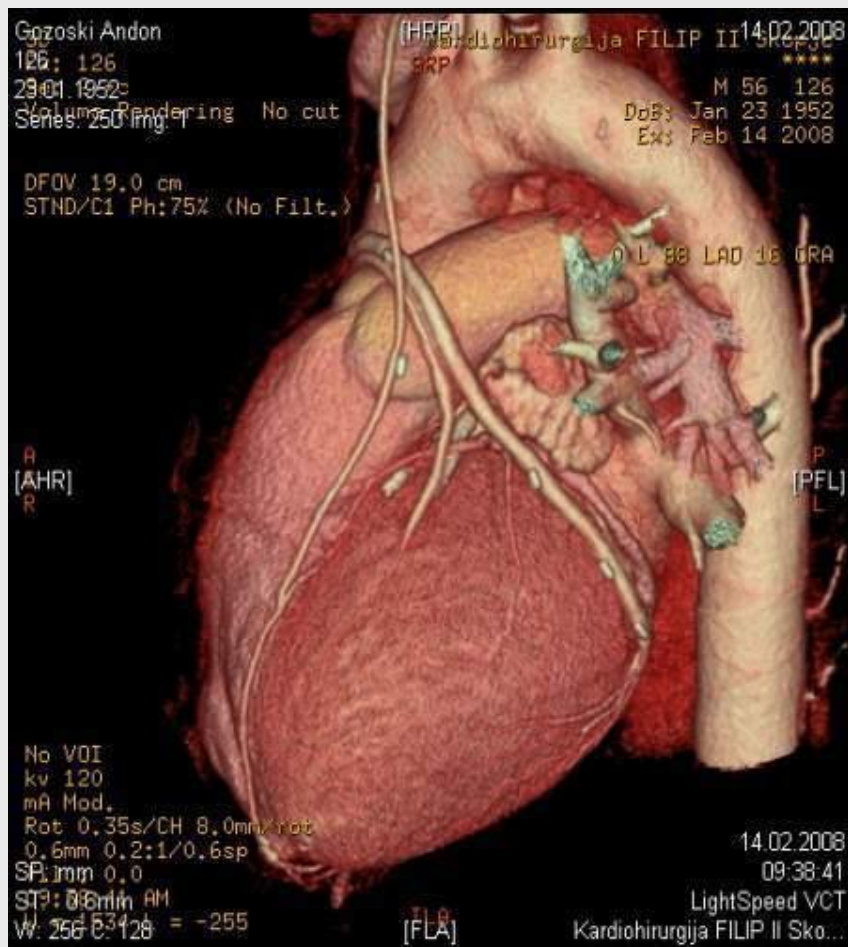


Arterial bypass



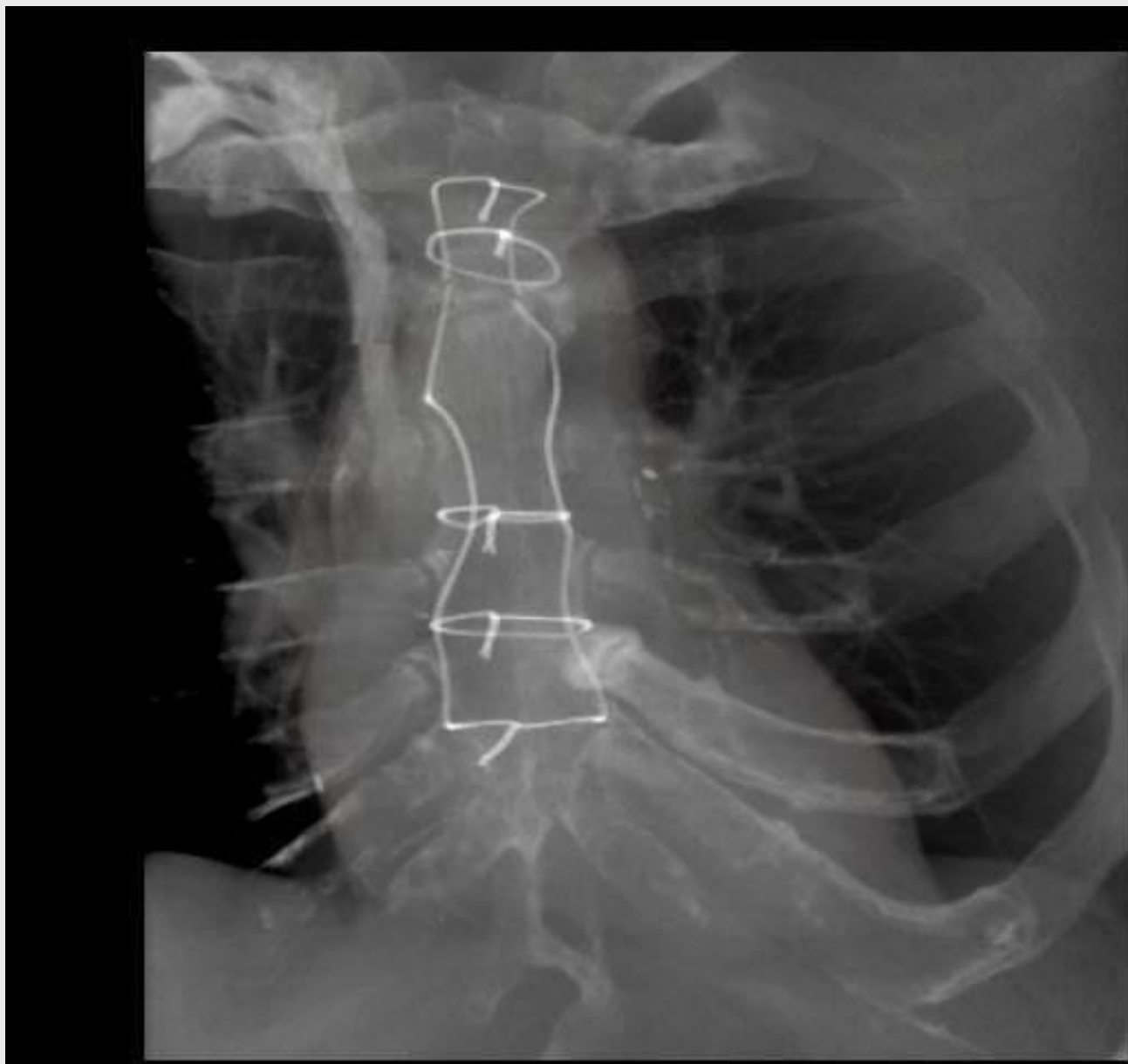
Venous bypass





Cardiosurgery - Skopje





Cardiosurgery - Skopje

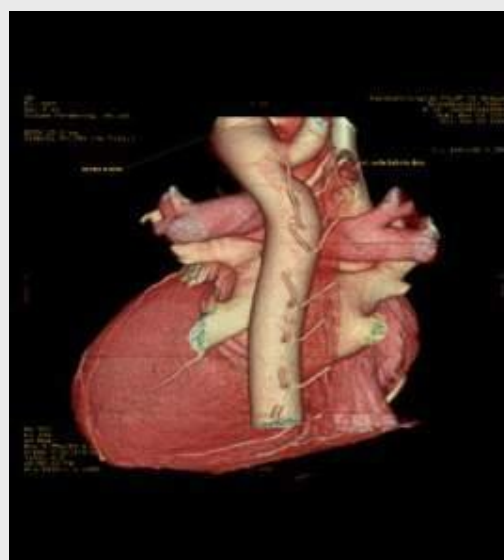


64 CARDIAC CT

Causes of failure:

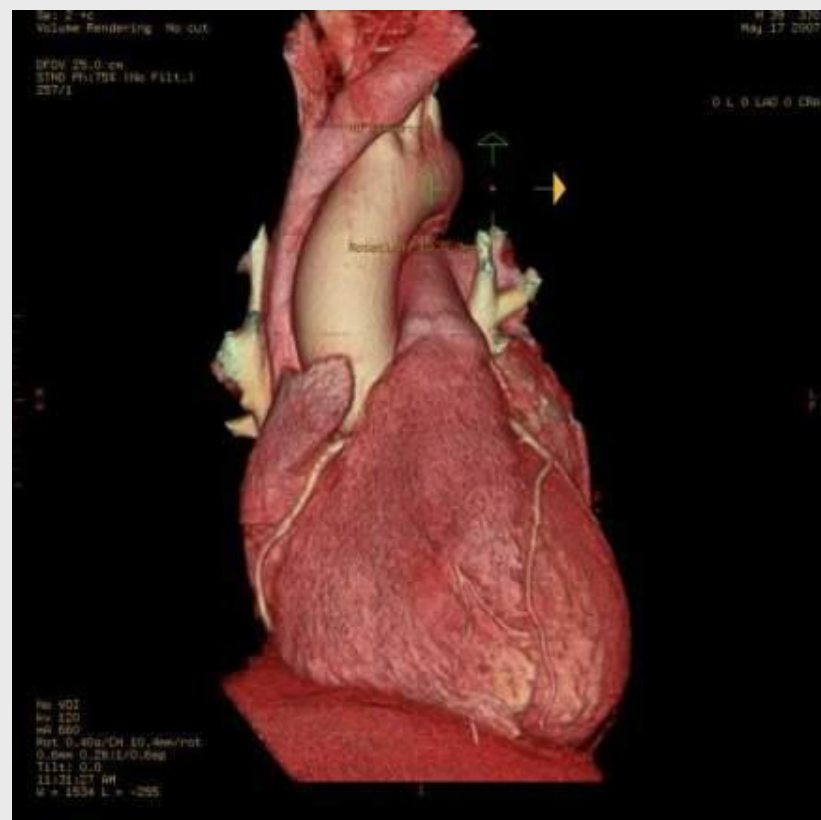
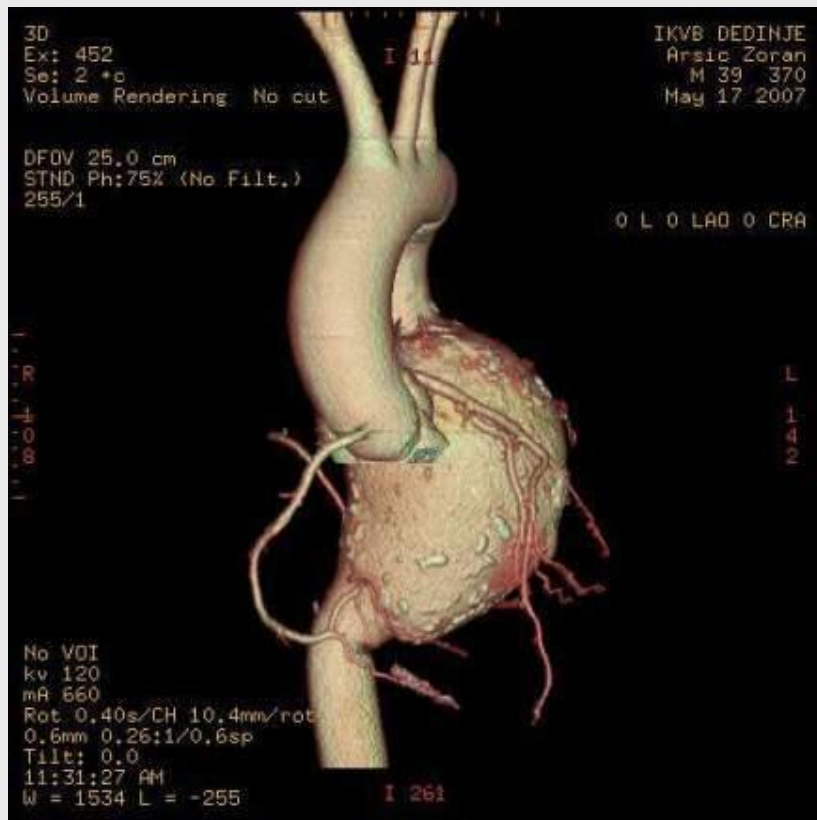
- Heart rate > 70bpm
- High Arrhythmia
- Patient cooperation (breathing)
- High level of calcium scoring
- Careful with:
 - Renal insufficiency
 - Hyperthireosis

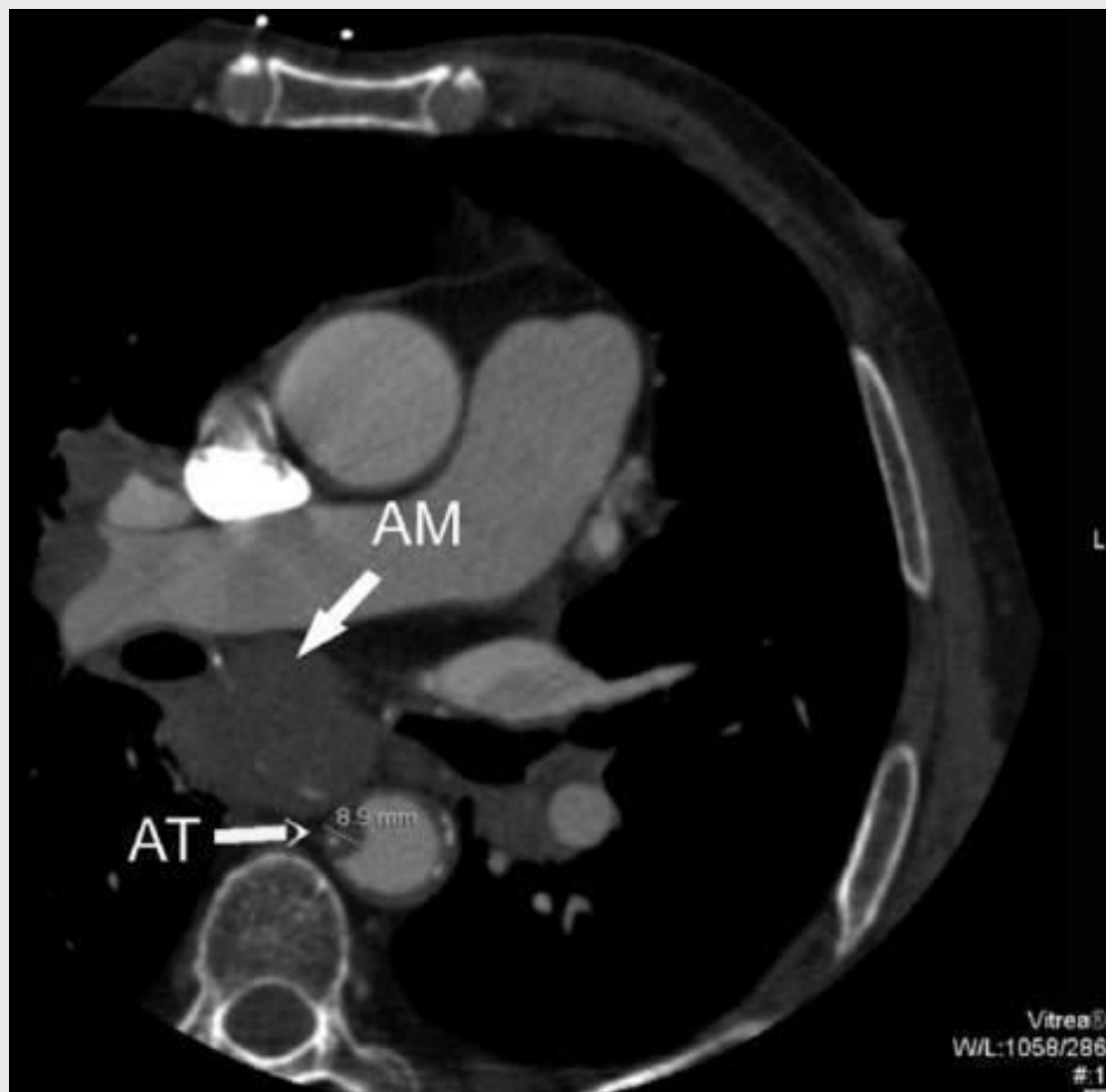




Cardiosurgery - Skopje





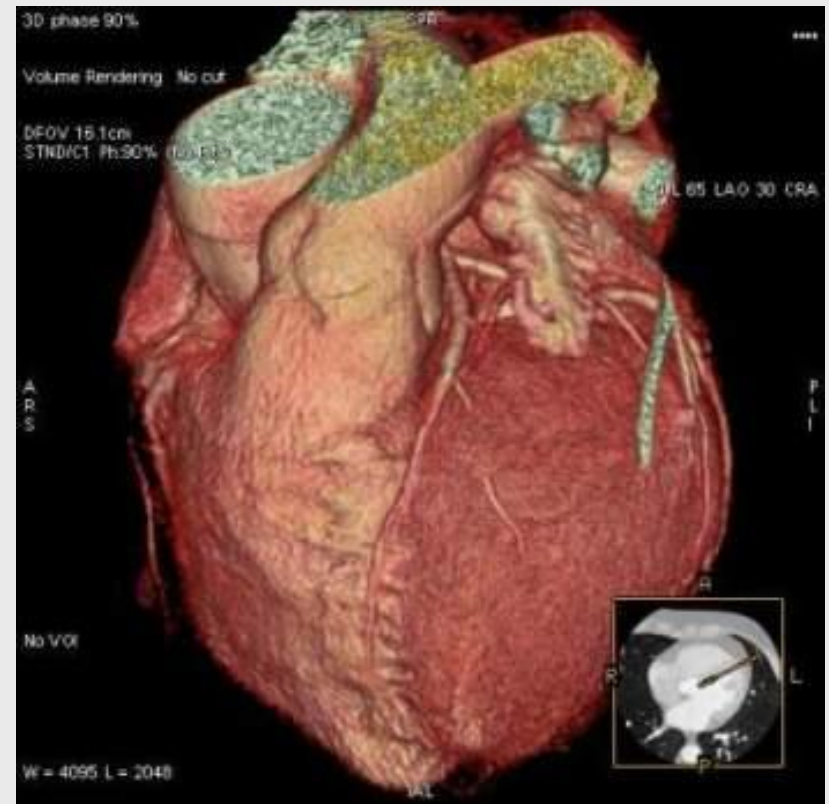


Conclusion

CT Angiography:

Compared to catheter angiography
more patient-friendly procedure.

Decrease the number of diagnostic angiographies

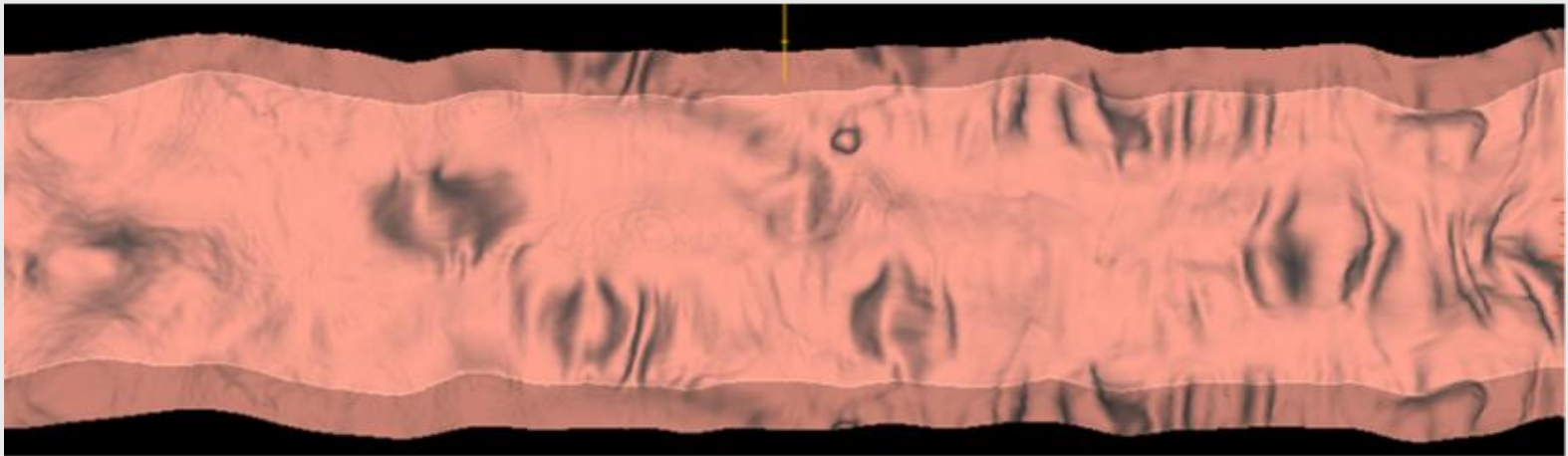
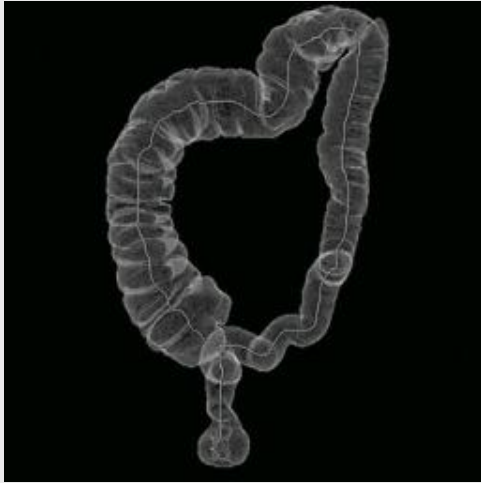


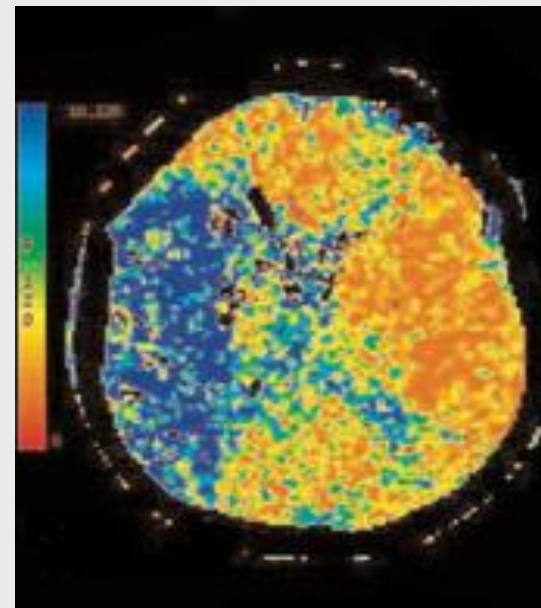
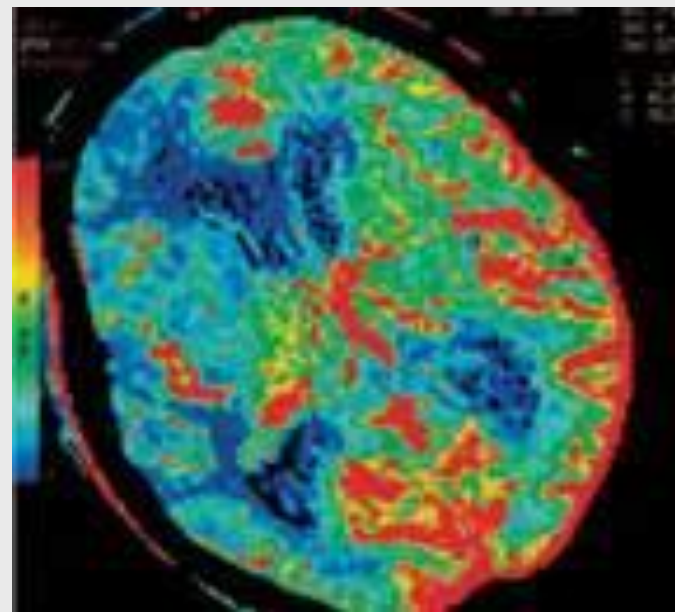
CT Examinations for 14 months

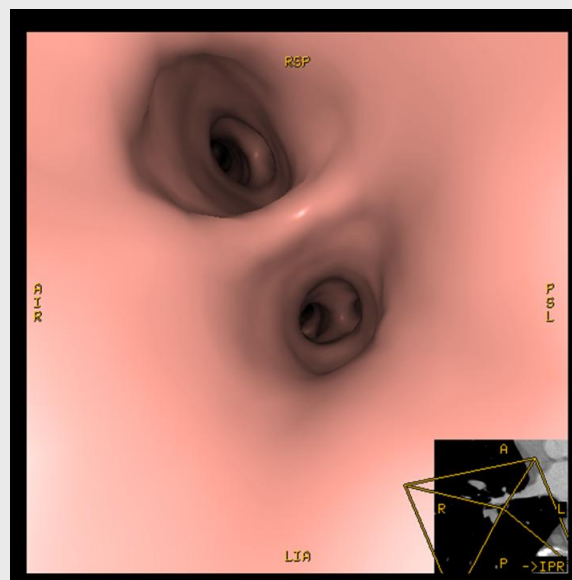
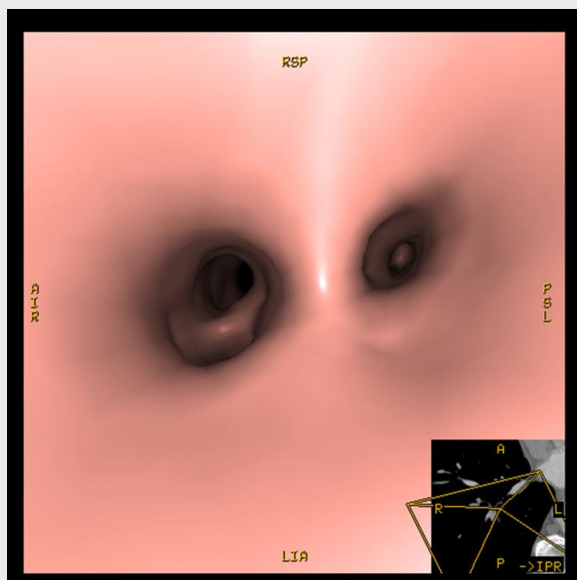
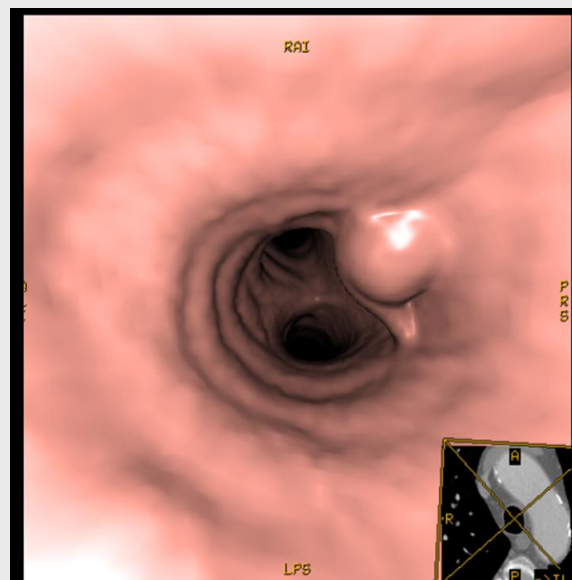
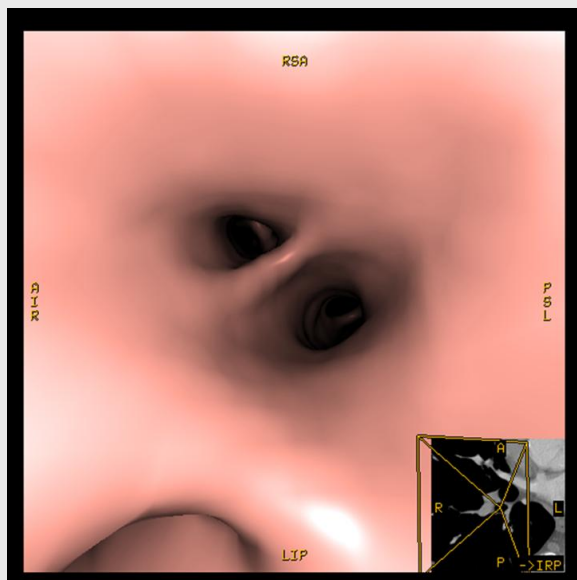
Cardiac CT	513
Calcium scoring	182
CT Angiography of the Lower Extremities	267
Abdomen	141
Carotide	303
Aorta	155
Thorax	118
Cerebral angiography	93
Head	12
Neck	6
Spine	5
Virtual colonoscopy	5
CT Angiography of the Upper Extremities	4
TOTAL	1804



Virtual colonoscopy







Cardiosurgery - Skopje

